Royal West End the Brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 19 — BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1920

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
Steamships Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About		Steamers	Tons	
24th	Jan.	Vaghsar *	8840	
31st		Malda	6096	
7th	Feb.	Morvada	8482	
14th	"	Neuralia	9082	
21st	"	Somali †	6272	
28th	"	Karmala	8982	

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers	Tons	
22nd Jan.	Karmala	3983	To Colombo & Calcutta

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
22nd Jan.	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
23rd "	Barala	Buscch via Karachi. Noon.
26th "	Chakla	Karachi Via K ports 10 A. M.
29th "	Karapara	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kyoto Wm	G. Usui	4249	10th Jan.	13th & 24th Jan.
Kyushu Maru	...	3186	24th Jan.	25th Jan.
Shinyu Maru S	Mori	3376	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar	K. Shimizu	2721	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight appl. to:—
E. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULA SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	27th Jan.	28th Jan.	Japan
Gomati Ma	...	25th Jan.	28th Jan.	Japan
Hushu Maru	K. Uchibi	6th Feb.	18th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru	... Fujita	5th Feb.	17th Feb.	Japan
Rantaimaru	K. Mori	1st Feb.	6th Feb.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Kiam Building, Ballard R...
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,59,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 6 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. I. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. N. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,60,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour able terms—rules on application.

N. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1ST...
Capital Authorised ...
Capital Issued ...
Capital Subscribed ...
Capital Paid-up ...
Reserve Funds ...
HEAD OFFICE: L...
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur
Bombay	Hyderabad
Calcutta	(Sindh)
Cawnpore	Jullundhur
Delhi	Jammu
D. I Khan	Jhelum City
Ferozepore	Karachi
Gujranwalla	Kasur
Gajan	Lahore City
Hapur	Lyallpur

CURRENT ACCOUNTS ... interest allowed at the rate of ... annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are ... months and shorter periods ... est which can be ascertained
SAVINGS BANK DEPOS... as Rs. 5 received and inte... per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS ... DITS.—The Bank grants ... terms to be arranged agai... rity.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, B... stations are bought, collect...
INLAND TRADE BIL... customers discounted and D...
Telegraphic Transfers ... where the Bank has Branch...
For other particulars and... apply to:—
EUPCHA...

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in ...
ESTABLISHED ...
Subscribed Capital ...
Paid-up Capital ...
Reserve Fund ...
Head Office: YO...
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buen... Changchun, Dairen, Feng... hin, Hongkong, Honolulu, London, Los Angeles, Lyon... ewchwang, New York, ... goon, Rio de Janeiro, Sa... Shanghai, Shimonoseki, ... saya, Sydney, Tientsin, T... au, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ... for approved customers, ... lowed at the rate of 2 per ... daily balances of Rs. 1... provided that the amoun... accrued is not less than Re...
FIXED DEPOSITS ar... year or shorter period ... be ascertained on applic...
Every description of ba... Business transacted.

Post Box No. 997.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 1,50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Yen 62,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:
... Francisco
Seattle
Sumitomo
Shanghai
Kobe
Nagasaki
Tokio
Kyoto
Yokohama
Tsuruga
Tokohama
... opened and interest ... on daily balances ... at 2 per cent. per ... the sum accrued amounts to ...
... received for 12 months ... periods on terms which may be ... application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
... Bombay.

...SURANCE.
THE ... & PRUDENTIAL ...NCE CO., LTD.
...ADE ROAD, FORT, ...OMBAY.
...AIRMAN: ... Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
...ECTORS: ... Lalubhai Samaldas, ... Stockwell, Kt. ...

JUST READY!
A LARGE A...
LADIES'
IN THE LATEST SH...
Jockey Hats, ...
Georgette Hats, ...
Gold or Silver Embroidery ...
Tamashanta Hats, ...
AHMED E...
MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADI...
Hornby ...
TELEPHONE No. 479.

ACTUAL BUS...
has times without number justified M... be called the "BEST AUCTIONEE... day out.....
Year in and year out. MEHTA i... SERVICE as no other auctioneer can g...
MEHTA does not claim to be chea... cost but he does claim to be "THE CH... the long run, for by giving HIGHER RE... and very often by getting ASTONISHIN... PRICES for your goods, valuables or p... saves you from playing "Penny wise a... foolish" so frequently.
TRY MEHTA & Co. yourself and mark w... advantage you get.
Next time you need an auctioneer—ENGAG... *the auctioneer—as one ought to be.*
MEHTA & Co...
(On Govt. and G. I. P. Ry. Lists)
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...K AND EMBROIDER...
When you sit worried and heart-sick for not ...tting what you want in the silk line, come ...d pay us a visit and you are sure to get ...at you want.
...e have just received a fresh consignment of ...rious kinds of Embroideries and Guipure ...overs from Switzerland direct.
...ANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

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...EST
...ST CLASS HOTEL
...up at in Bombay is the
...AY HOTEL
Bombay should not ... "Railway" Hotel ...arney Road, in a ...
...LE A SPECIALITY. ...ts, High Class Wines ...ables.
...mbay, Telephone No. 111.
...acme or comfort and ...arance
...bilee Washing ...MPANY ...treet, Fort ...BAY

S. S. "LOYALTY."

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles about the 12th of February, 1920, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.

The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—

1st Class "A", Rs. 500 (single fare).
1st Class "B", Rs. 320 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 280 (single fare).

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.

Children over 3 and under 12 years charged half fare. One child under 3 with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 3 years, one quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.

2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.

336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed for 2nd Class.

Extra baggage will be charged at Re. per cwt.

For further particulars please apply

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
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Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

...CTRIC
...OTOR CYCLELAMPS.



These Lamps are the best procurable. They have a key switch. The key can be taken out and put in the pocket to prevent tampering with the Lamp. Cycle Lamp with one Dry Cell Rs. 20. Motor Cycle Lamp with two Dry Cells Rs. 30.

...acking and V. P. charges extra.

...Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours ...t. Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.

...ASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
...elegrams: "EASLEKTRIK, BOMBAY"
Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

...ks
...ody-
...rates
...INUS.

...TUNITY
...IN SECOND
...RY
...oilers, Gas
...s, Pumps,
... our stock
...list NOW
...R & CO.
... No. 3.

...U DE COLOGNE



...d Hair
... tried
... Tooth
...s germs
...decay in
...ONCE.
...RON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1906.
... Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.



How to Detect Eye-Defects.

There are many signs of eye trouble besides inability to see distinctly; here are some of them:

—Aching of the eyes, particularly after reading or other close work.

—**Headache**, particularly after anything involving eye-work.

This last is perhaps the most important of all, since it is the only sign of eyestrain which many people will take notice of.

Lawrence & Mayo
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

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53, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

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RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
(B.) 152, *Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

CONSUMPTI...

Famous Hospital "2 nurses spoke ... the other day and said he was marv...

LT.-COLONEL—
"I must say I could not have ... lieved possible such a rapid ... thorough change of health."

WORLD FAMOUS DOCTOR—
"The percentage of cures obta... by you, calls for confidence in ... treatment."

DYING WOMAN CURED—
I again challenge the Bo... Doctors to investigate this cur...

MRS. M. HUNTER, ALLAHABA...
"The Civil Surgeon at Muss... examined the patient and ... "There was nothing to indicate ... sumption of the Spine."

MISS BEDE, AGRA—
"Whenever I think of you a p... goes up from my heart to God ... he may bless you abundantly."

POONA PATIENT—
Eminent Doctor reports re... able progress.

Mr. A. J. Davies former ... Hotel Majestic came to me ... last resource and put on 2 sto... regained his health and str...

Revd. G. R. WALTE...
VISITS BOMBAY
ORIENT HOTEL.
Friday—1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday—8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Permanent address:—
NORTHCOTE LODGE, LO...



...I...
Illu...
BOO...
A...
ANNAP...
CO...
Near Cin...
BO...

GREAT AMERICAN ...
PROF. JAMES' ...
Electro-Tonic P...

These Pills positively cu... falling memory, brain fag, in... clinations for work, study or ... debility and all results of ov... sipation. In cases of prematu... weariness after slight effort, ... effect a wonderful and almo... cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pea...
Price: Bottle of 40 Pea...
V. P. Charges, annas ...
SOLE AGENT...
THE ANGLO-INDIAN ...
CHEMICAL COM...
Market, BOM...

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.955	inches.
Temperature of Air	75.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.8	"
Dew Point	64.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.684	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.8	"
Minimum do.	69.0	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind	122	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month (Jan)	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time (h. m.)	Depth on Still (ft. in.)	Day of Month (Jan)	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time (h. m.)	Depth on Still (ft. in.)
Wed.	21	m 11 18	26 5	21	m 5 33 / 5 16a	18 10 / 16 10
Thu.	22	m 0 1	28 10	22	m 6 5 / 5 50a	18 4 / 15 9
Fri.	23	m 0 30 / 0 32a	29 0 / 26 11	23	m 6 37 / 6 24a	17 11 / 16 0
Sat.	24	m 1 0 / 1 10a	28 11 / 26 11	24	m 7 10 / 6 58a	17 8 / 16 6
Sun.	25	m 1 31 / 1 49a	28 8 / 26 8	25	m 7 44 / 7 34a	17 6 / 17 4
Mon.	26	m 2 3 / 2 32a	28 2 / 26 3	26	m 8 21 / 8 14a	17 6 / 18 4
Tues	27	m 2 39 / 3 25a	27 7 / 25 [illegible]	27	m 9 6 / 9 2a	17 0 / 19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 21 (Wednesday)	Sunrise. 7h. 15m	Sunset.	6h. 25m.
22 (Thursday)	7h. 15m		6h. 25m.
23 (Friday)	7h. 15m		6h. 26m.
24 (Saturday)	7h. 15m		6h. 27m.
25 (Sunday)	7h. 15m		6h. 27m.
26 (Monday)	7h. 15m		6h. 28m.
27 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m		6h. 29m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h...
Last Quarter	13d.	5h...
New Moon	21d.	10h...
First Quarter	28d.	...

DAILY WEATHER REP...

Summary of observations re... hours on Wednesday, the 21st J... giving data for the preceding 2...

The Punjab.—Light to mod... persists in the north Punjab;... skies are clear. Night tempe... excess at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—The ... and in the east of the divisio... drier than usual. Night te... slightly below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mode... present in lower Sind; elsewh... practically clar. Humidity i... mal and day temperature is in... in Sind. Night temperature ... usual in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and C... West.—Skies are clear. Humid... cess in south-east Kathiawar, ...

falls in the Bom... amount not alread... report being half a... western disturba... north-west frontier.

OBSERVATIONS ... ON WEDNESDAY...

STATIONS.	Maximum of past 24 hours (Te...)			
PERSIAN GULF—				
Bushire				
Do. (20th)	68...			...04
Jask	77...			...52
Do. ( )				
Muskat	75...			...32
Do. ( )	..			
PUNJAB—				
Multan	71.6...			1.10
Rawalpindi	68...			-0.10
Lahore	69.4...			-0.41
Hissar	71.0...			+0.45
Ambala	70.6...			+0.22
Delhi	68...			—0.02
UNITED PROVINCES.				
Agra	71.7...			—0.06
Mainpuri	72.9...			—0.41
Jhansi	76.3...			—0.09
Cawnpore	74.6...			—0.93
Allahabad	75.2...			—1.07
SIND & RAJPUTANA.				
Jacobabad	75...			+0.04
Karachi	73...			—0.27
Ajmer	70...			+1.41
Jaipur	73...			+1.34
Kotah	76...			+1.23
Mount Abu	67...			+0.17
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—				
Bhuj	81.0...			—0.13
Dwarka	82...		...53	+0.43
Veraval	87.1		...51	+0.17
Rajkot	88.6		...05	+1.79
Bhavnagar Para	81.6		...64	+3.27
Surat	83.5		...78	+3.50
Ahmedabad	85.0...		...30	+1.1...
Deesa	86.6...		0.0...	—0.17
Neemuch	76.7		3.07	+2.62
Indore	76.6		4.89	+4.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	75.8		1.06	—0.29
Saugor	72.2		0.69	—0.73
Hosangabad	76.1		3.68	+2.44
Khandwa	77.4		6.60	+5.58
Akola	80.2		1.71	+0.29
Amraoti	77.9		2.91	+1.50
Nagpur	78.5		0.83	—0.72
Chanda	81.1		1.07	—0.09
Raipur	80.4		—	—0.77
		—	1.17	+0.61
		—	0.73	—0.14
		—	3.90	+2.70
		—	3.11	+1.08
		—	1.82	+0.88
		—	4.13	+2.94
		0.02	2.58	+1.42
		—	2.79	+1.29
		—	2.49	+1.29
		—	2.48	+0.58
		—	3.14	+1.97
		—	1.87	+1.02
		1.17	3.91	+7.83
		—	9.21	+5.79
		—	18.28	+12.00
		—	19.59	+11.25
		..	20.88	+0.13
	75	—	10.58	+4.29
	64	—	6.31	+4.07
	74	—	9.63	+4.90
	81	—	26.44	+6.85
	80	—	7.01	+3.72
	90	—	6.48	+1.41
	73	—	21.96	+13.76
	88	—	58.45	+24.39

...METER READING.

...ation is published in ... the Bombay Harbour ... th a standard instru... rors of their barome-...

...tandard Barometer is ... corrected for index ... deg. F. and to the ... a.m., Standard Time, ...20, was 30.20 inches ...tions applicable to ... ships the reading of ... s to be increased or ... for every 5 degrees ...ature of the attached ...tively below or above ... the aneroid the tem... needed but for com... ll aneroid readings ... .186 inch. For cor... ater either mercurial ... ht of the barometer ... in the stream at 8-45 ... the ship's barometer ... eased by 010 inch for ... ght to make it sam...

...ning
...counted uppermost ... r Cossi Silk Pieces— ... and guaranteed for ... he who
...eeds
...famous pieces, which ... yone, will be happy
...ke
...ly secured the piece ... got a set of our fa... Utensils worth Rs. 5 ... rding to size. This ... dren as their playfu... We wish you every
...ess!
...L CONVINCE YOU.
...UCK COMPANY.
...es City. (India).

...wl, Malida,
...mina, Cho-
...rs, Blankets
...&c.
... *Free.*
... & Son,
... Merchants,
...RE.

...rbe's Hair Medicated Oil



For Grey or Faded Hair Delicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair.

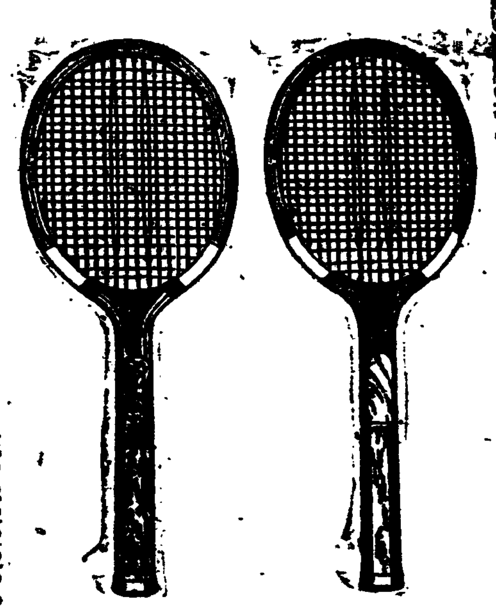
It is highly recommended by the medical authorities for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the hair, makes glossy and silky keeps the head cool and refreshes the ... in. It is an ideal Hair Oil for young adult.

Forbes & Co.,
Balaram Street, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Requires agents for Upcountry

Telephone No. 1211.
Telegrams, "Tremendous."
THE
Bombay Mill Stores Supply Agency.
19B, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

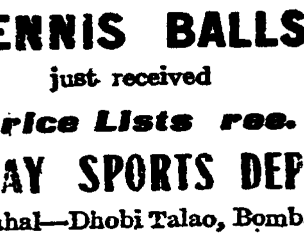
All kinds of Mill and Factory Stores always kept ready for immediate delivery.

Lambeth Cotton Ropes and Bandings,
Leather, Hair and Balata Beltings,
Hairy and Plain Ox Chrome Picking Bands.
Chrome Spring Buffers,
Leather T. Buffers,
Welsh Roller Skins,
Buffalo Pickers, raw hide & lime,
Leather Laces,
Egyptian Healds,
Best Steel Reeds,
Shuttles,
Picking Sticks,
Slubbing and Roving Bobbins,
Roller Cloth,
Clearer Cloth,
Sizing Flannel,
Ring Travellers,
Rubber Valves and Sheets,
Asbestos Millboards & Packings,
Canvas Hose, etc., etc., etc.,



LARGEST SELECTION OF
TENNIS RACKETS.
Book your orders
For
1920
TENNIS BALLS
just received
Price Lists [f]*ree.*
BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT,
Prag Mahal—Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

MANILA ROPES



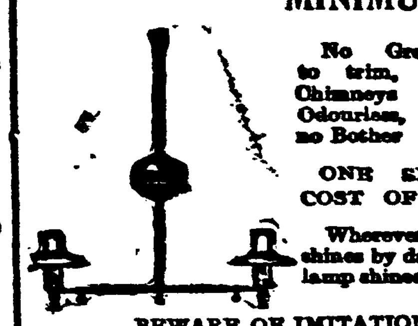
JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
WIRE ROPES.
50, Churchgate Street, Fort,
CLUBWALLA & Co.

ACHES.
IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST
Odman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain;
for quick relief—mighty quick.
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
155 Sk. Memon St.- Market, BOMBAY

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Waste no Bother

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles

CASTILLON BRANDY.

Genuine French Cognac Brandy unequalled quality, flavour and excellence.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:—
Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons,
22-24, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Latest Boon
IN INDIA!

The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by

The Allahabad Glass Works,
187 Hornby Road. BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "GLASSO."

TREACHER & Co.
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Branch:—Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

	A Bottle
Special Liquour Brandy	@ Rs. 6-8
XXX Heart Labelled	" " 4-8
Fine Old Glenlivet Whiskey	" " 4-10
Best Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea a tin	" " 2-8
Best Ceylon Tea	@ Rs. 1-4 per tin
Supari Tooth paste	@ As. 14 per pot

New Shipment received:
PETER A KER BEER (*English*).
Bottles at Rs—/13/—each.
Pints at Rs.—/9/—each.
Telephone: 2182.
Telegraphic address "TREACHERS"

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 12 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Dachsan. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for prompt reliable cheapest, repairs, painting remodelling, etc., THE SUPPAT MOTOR Co., Girgaum Tram Terminus. 7828

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A CUSTOMS CLERK on Rs. 90 p.m. Apply stating particulars of previous experience to Box No. 917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7923

WANTED.—Two experienced and competent MANAGING CLERKS. Good pay. Apply CAPTAIN and VAIDYA. 7925

WANTED by a well established firm of Solicitors, two SOLICITORS as ASSISTANTS. Good pay and prospects. Apply Box 918, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7924

WANTED, English and Gujarati knowing Hindu CLERKS. Apply personally to BALARAM ANANDRAM & CO., Ganesh Mahal, Vithalwadi, Bombay. 7998

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS, handsome salary to experienced men who only need apply to the SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. 7930

WANTED.—CLERKS, quick at figures, salary Rs. 40, upwards. Apply in person to the ACCOUNTANT, H. M. Mint, Bombay. 8014

WANTED—TYPISTS and CLERKS. Apply Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Solicitors, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort. 8005

WANTED—Young Hindoo OFFICE ASSISTANT. Apply personally with application NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., Ballard Road. 7992

WANTED.—A Gujarati speaking GRADUATE or an experienced UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER for the New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 8000

WANTED—A competent Parsi gentleman to take up the post of SALESMAN and MANAGER for Bombay office, only experienced men in cut pieces need apply. Handsome salary to competent man. Apply CUT-PIECE MART, 26, Bunder Road, Karachi. 7984

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply personally SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Share Dept., Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 7929

WANTED by a leading Export and Import Firm, two CLERKS, well up in Book-keeping and conversant with Export and Import work. Apply (in own handwriting) stating terms to Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8009

WANTED.—A Hindu CORRESPONDENT CLERK, those who have previous experience in Export and Import need only apply with their experience and salary required to Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8004

WANTED for the Office, a LEDGER CLERK, well up in accounts. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, and stating salary required, to The SECRETARY, SWADESHI MILLS CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 7993

WANTED—ESTATE MANAGER, having practical legal knowledge, energetic and experienced in management of estates and estate business in Bombay and in conducting acquisition cases. Apply with copies of testimonials and least salary required to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8007

WANTED.—A MECHANIC with experience of running steam, gas and oil engines, who should be well up in running Workshops. Experience of pumping and electrical works preferred. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and photos, which will not be returned, by the 30th of January, 1920, to Rai Sahab SITA RAM, C.E., State Engineer, Alwar, Rajputana. 7939

WANTED—By a local business firm, energetic young Hindu CLERK for outdoor and correspondence work. Gujarati preferred. Time 9—11 and 12-30 to 5. Good prospects to competent and experienced man fond of business. Apply in writing stating salary required with reference to KRISHNA PRINTING WORKS, Paper Merchants, 9, Veleshwar, Bombay 2. 8015

IMMEDIATELY—Ten Indian employment in Bombay, as consolidated rate of rate of hundred) commissary and apply TOR of mbn) at original 7943

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ILL OWNERS—Textile Expert, Home and American experience, working for years as manager in big Indian Mills, is open for engagement, clever in handling labour optional credentials. Apply Box No. 821, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7538

WANTED—SITUATION as HEAD CLERK, ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER or the like by a well-trained and long experienced Gujarati Hindu. Substantial references. Salary Rs. 400. Apply Box No. 929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7996

WANTED.

WANTED.—2 LACKS OF RUPEES for cotton business line by an expert in that line without risk. Financial facility and good interest and profit will be given. Write to Box. No. 920, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle." 7928

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 800. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465.

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Suitable for Japanese Gentlemen, GROUND FLOOR of a commodious bungalow at Malabar Hill. Appl. Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7994

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO COMPANY

WANTED—SALESMEN (2) TRAVELLERS and (3) Men specially experienced in sales of colour to mills. Decent salary according to qualifications. Competent and influential men of long standing and thorough experience in the business of Aniline and other kinds of dyes should apply sharp. to:—

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO CO.
Khand Bazar, Bombay.
7838

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by a resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 22nd day of January, 1920. The holders of the shares of the Company are therefore required to remit the call money to the office of the Company, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th January, 1920.
7631

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st February, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street.
Calcutta, 25th November, 1919. 6678.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Mr. G. C. R. COLERIDGE will sign our firm per procuration.

Bombay, 20th January, 1920.
GILL & CO.,
7995

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSARANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY will commence writing Fire Insurance business from TO-DAY (22nd January, 1920).

Applications are invited from influential parties for Agencies.

MANILAL MAGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8006

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for STEEL MILD TYRE BAR and PLATES, etc., will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of January, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,

Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 20th Jan. 1920. 8008

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the Right of skinning dead animals for one, three and five years commencing on 1st April, 1920, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of January, 1920.

2. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) SORAB C. HORMUSJEE,
Ag Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st January, 1920. 8013

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Petrol will be received upto 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of January, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, quantities, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will on appplication give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Dated 21st January, 1920.
7985

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of landing, carting, weighing and stacking coal at the different Municipal Stations during the year 1920-1921 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 30th day of January, 1920.

The tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Form of contract, specification, &c., will be issued free of charge by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, to any one deputed to receive them.

JAAMES W. MACKISON.
Executive Engineer,
Municipality of Bombay.
7933

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSION for 1920 of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1920, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes Misdemeanors and Offences had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons Murders, Felonies, Forgeries Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own person with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of January 1920.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
7585 Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, Strand Road, at 10-30 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1920, for the purpose of considering a Scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the Amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and, if desirable, of passing a Resolution approving the said Scheme and authorising the Directors to give effect thereto with any necessary modifications.

Dated Calcutta, 16th January, 1920.
By Order for the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasury.
7931

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAWASJI DADABHAI DUBASH has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the pension and tax tenure but now of free hold, situated on the West side of the Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 6661 4/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 16741, and New Survey No. 7153 and bounded, on or towards the North by the English Church, on or towards the East by the Road called the Gibbs Road Small or Little Gibbs Road, on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to the estate of Haji Karim Mahomed Suleman and now to the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another together with the messuages tenements bunglows and premises built and standing on the said land and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward D, No. 3212 and Street No. 4.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7999

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AWABAI, widow of Hormusji M. Chichgar and ARDESHIR H. CHICHGAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situates lying and being at New Gazi Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 893 and 894, New Nos. 8059-8061, Old Survey Nos. 1728, 1729, New Survs Nos. 847, 848, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6132, 6133, and Street, Nos 203, 205, 207 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the New Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Kader Ooranker and on or towards the South by the property of Hissamudin Burrey.

SECONDLY.—ALL that perpetual Fazandari land with the messuage at Umarkhadi Road admeasuring 328 square yards and bearing Municipal B Ward No. 3570, Street Nos 48-52 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Vithalrao Krishnajee, on or towards the West by the house of Narayen Ramji Kadusker, on or towards the North by the Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the Umerkhadi Road.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1920.
CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8016

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED ROUSHAN HAJI ABDUL BARI has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, gift, trust, exchange inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure situated at Temker Street, Bellasis Road and Huzria Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1533 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under New Nos. 7774, 7959, 9830 and 9920, New Survey Nos. 3797, 3877 and 3878, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 172, 173, 174, 175, 686 and 223, Street Nos. 164, 168, 168 170-72, 48, 50, 56 and 211 and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Temker Street, on or towards the West partly by the said Huzria Street and partly by the properties of Kazi Ali Kazi Dawood, of the purchaser and of Vera Abdul Husain Sakerwala, on or towards the North partly by the said Bellasis Road and partly by the Hashamia Building and on or towards the South by the property of Yusufali Pocketwala.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1920.
MAHOMED YOUNUS HAINDADAY
7988 Purchaser's Pleader.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAIKHUSHRU RUSTOMJI PASCOL, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to my client SHET BHAWA ISHAWAR PITAMBAR BHUPAI, the below-mentioned property free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having any claim, right, title, and interest in, to or upon the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, legacy, maintainancy, mortgage, possession, share, sale, survivorship trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Khoti tenure, together with the messuages, dwelling houses and tenements standing thereon, situate a Mogra, near Andheri, District Thana, Registration, Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement 26100 square yards or thereabouts, and entered in the books of Revenue of the Village of Mogra as under:—

Entry No	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
341	48	8	0	1 15	5 0 0
345	48	13	0	0 12	0 8 0
374	51	0	9	0 8	0 - 0
376	52	2	0	3 27	20 8 0
426	60	0	2	0 28	1 0 0

and which is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Shantaram Bhikaji Golatker and partly the property of Mukund Sadashiv Patil and also partly by the property of Inas Martin Silva, on or towards the South by the property of Jayashanker Wishweshwar Trivedi on or towards the East partly by the land of Narayen Luxman Naik and partly by the land of Bhikaji L. Panday, and on or towards the West partly by the land of Bhaidas Dharsey and Wishweshwar Pitamber and partly by the land of Antony Creado.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.
GAJANAN, SADASHIV PATIL, B.A. LL.B.
8002 Vakil, High Court.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDULLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property stated to belong to himself the said abdul Karim Haji Abdulla and the estate of his father the deceased Haji Abdulla Haji Vallimahomed in equal shares in respect of which estate of the said deceased, he the said Abdul Karim Haji Abdulla has made a petition to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for the grant of Letters of Administration to himself. All persons, therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpeual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Oomerkhady First Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 3337 and 3338 and Street Nos. 44 and 48 and bearing New New Survey No. 3165 and bounded on the East by Oomerkhady Street aforesaid on the West by the sweeper's passage and on the North by the property of Khoja Allaudin Premji and on the south by the property of Ally Saheb Rhoba.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of January, 1920.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
7987 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Auction Sale of the undermentioned properties held on the 9th day of January, 1920, under instructions from Mr. N. H. MOOSS, receiver in High Court Suit No. 1732 of 1918 our client Mr. EBRAHIM DAWOOD KAZI was the highest bidder and was declared to be the perchaser thereof, Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at oer office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—ALL that piece or parcel of Quiet and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house stading thereon situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombaby and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 692 and Street Nos. 2 and 86 and containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 553, New No. 7784, Old Survey No. 1/2571, and New Survey No. 4013 and bounded on the East by the said Bellasis Road, on the West by another property belonging to the estate of the deceased Kazi Ali Kazi Dawood, on the North by the propeprty of Ramchandra Lalji.

SECONDLY—ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parti Moholla, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 553, New No. 7785, Old Survey No. 1/2571 and New Survey No. 2/4013 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under 9 Ward No. 616 and Street No. 5 and bounded on the East by another propedty belonging to the estate of Kazi Ali Kazi Dawood, on the West by the Muchan Tank Road on the North by the property of Shapurji Hormusji and on the South by the property of Ramchandra Lalji.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.
MATUBHAI JAIMUTRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7989

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMASHEDJI COOVERJI JASIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of quit and ground rent and partly of Fazandari Tenure, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Junction of Cowasji Patell and Ghogha Streets, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 233-39, New No. 5097 Old Survey No. 256 and New Survey No. 9002 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1499, Street Nos. 62-64 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the West by Cowasji Patell Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jamshedji Cooverji Jasia, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hossein Mulla Hussonally and on or towards the South by Ghogha Street.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1920.
FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
7990 Purchasers' Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHANJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI COOVERJI JASIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of quit and ground rent and partly of Fazandari Tenure, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Junction of Cowasji Patell and Ghogha Streets, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 233-39, New No. 5097 Old Survey No. 256 and New Survey No. 9002 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1499, Street Nos. 62-64 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the West by Cowasji Patell Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jamshedji Cooverji Jasia, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hossein Mulla Hussonally and on or towards the South by Ghogha Street.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1920.
FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
7990 Purchasers' Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bhai PANDURANG, of Chembur in the Thana District, Hindu Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cooks Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of agricultural land, situate at Chembur in the District of Thana, within the Sub-registration District of Kurla and bearing Entry No. 239 Survey No. 35 Pot No. 1 and containing by admeasurement seven acres and seven and three-fourths Gunthas be the same more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the properties of Sadanand Balkrishna and Yesoba Laxman, on or towards the South and East by the properties of Morbji Vallabhdas and others and on or towards the West by the public road which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Bombay, dated this 21st day of Jan., 1920.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7997

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

SALE OF 1,000 BAGS SAGO FLOUR AND 140 BAGS FARINA.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, 1920, sell by Public Auction by order of the Bank Concerned the following:—

At Wari Bunder P. D. godown at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

D B K 75 bags 120 cwt Sago Flour ex s.s. Siam Maru.

D A 97 bags Sago Flour ex s.s Kasado Maru

S H K 14 bag Farina ex s.s. Sodegawa Maru at Prince's Dock No. 7 godown.

AT 3-30 P.M (S. T.).

D A P 325 bags 455 cwt sago Flour ex s.s. Totomi Maru

At Prince's Dock No. 3 godown.

D A P 235 bags 450 cwt Sago Flour 176 bags 251 cwt Sago Flour

EX. S.S. KASADO MARU.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

Now running in London.

"A Temporary Gentleman."

To-morrow (Friday) at 9-30 p. m.

Somerset Maughan's Brilliant Comedy

"Caroline."

Saturday 24th at 9-30 p. m.

The great laughter maker, recently revived in London.

(The late James Welch's masterpiece)

"When Knights Were Bold."

Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m,

The Latest Screaming Farcical Comedy

You Never Know, Y'Know.

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day & To-morrow (Fri.) at 6-30 p.m.

George Walsh

In the 5-reel Fox photoplay

"The Island of Desire"

Pearls signify tears of which quantities were shed during the struggle for their possession in the South Sea Island, all of which is thrillingly told in this film.

Also a Fine Comic

A Delightful Entertainment.

Prices: Re 1-8, Re. 1, Ans 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE

EMPRESS

TO-DAY

at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A METRO SPECIAL

Harold Lockwood

IN

"Shadows of Suspicion"

a thrilling story of suspense.

"A traitor to his country!" Are there any more disgraceful words in our language? See how they were misapplied to a young patriot

IN

"Shadows of Suspicion"

What would you do if you were called a coward by your friends—why did Cyril Hammersley keep silent when he was wrongfully accused?

If all the world called you a coward and with one word you could make all things right, and if you still dared not to speak—what course would you take?

CONCERT

In aid of charity

OF THE FAMOUS SINGER

GOHAR JAN

AT THE

Excelsior Theatre

For Ladies Only

On the 27th January, 1920

From 3 to 7 p.m.

Tickets at Rs. 10, 5, and 3 respectively

Apply—

Messrs. Rose & Co.,

FORT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes.

To-day & To-morrow at 9-30 p. m. Sharp

"Three Wise Fools"

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. plan for to-day's attraction at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

Please note the change of time.

"QUINNEY'S"

HENRY AINLEY

England's greatest actor re-creates for the screen his greatest stage success **QUINNEY'S**. The play which ran for 289 performances at the Haymarket Theatre and which is carried on in such impetuous whirl of laughter, touched with pathos, that we feel with the closing of the story the passing of a friend one has learned to love.

The High Mark level of efficiency.

Please be under no delusion that the Indian Film which is creating an uproar in the city of Bombay this week, is of the same mediocre calibre that Indian films in the past have unfortunately proved to be.

"Shakuntala"

bids fair to rival the best and most up-to-date Moving Picture of the Modern Scientific Age.

Numerous European, Parsi and Hindoo Families have expressed their unqualified appreciation of the wonderfully bright Photography and the superbly staged scenario of this world-renowned Epic-Drama of the

"SHAKESPEARE OF INDIA"

"Shakuntala"

is positively leaving Bombay Saturday morning. The two intervening days will naturally attract tremendous crowds, and Patrons are once again particularly requested to come and secure seats ten minutes before the play; as nearly a dozen times our Booking offices have had to stop issuing Tickets half-an-hour prior to the succeeding show.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

An excellent Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (ST)

"JUPITER" WINS THE MOST SENSATIONAL RACE.

THE TREACHERY OF THE RIVAL RIDER.

COME AND SEE IT TO-NIGHT

AT

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

IN

THE GENTLEMAN RIDER

An Original Story of the Turf

Featuring

VIOLET HOPSON & STEWART ROME

Besides

FATTY AS A SHERIFF (Comic).

News of the Day.

Shows at 6-30, 8-30, & 10-30.

Once In A Generation A Great Opportunity Comes.

The Opportunity Is the Master Mystery.

HOUDINI IS THE STAR

IN THIS GREAT MYSTERY STORY

BY

ARTHUR B. REEVE AND CHARLES A LOGUE.

The Story Teems with Excitement and Thrills.

AS A MYSTERY IT IS

Astounding & Mystifycing

This Great Serial Commences from SATURDAY, 24th Jan.

AT

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

LOOK HERE

You need not be told again and again that this week

THE MAJESTIC

Offers the 1st instalment of the Sensational Pathe Serial:

Wolves of Kultur

Featuring the famous SHELDON LEWIS and LEAH BAIRD

SEE a patriotic girl chase the Agents of Hunnism

Four Shows Daily: 5-15, 7 0, 8-45 and 10-30.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"The Girl Philippa"

in 9 Reels.

The Love Novel with the Great World Crisis in the background of it, that has been read by over Ten Millions of people,

and Featuring

"Anita Stewart"

The world's Daintiest and Most Loved Actress

EMPIRE THEATRE

Coming Shortly

THE FILM MASTERPIECE OF THE AGE

"Intolerance"

"Intolerance"

"Intolerance"

Specially Played before

Their Majesties King George, Queen Mary and the Royal Family.

The most Stupendous Production ever Seen

UNDER FIRE

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.

FANNIE WARD

FANNIE WARD

FANNIE WARD

IN

IN

IN

THE NARROW PATH

THE NARROW PATH

THE NARROW PATH

Also showing

Pathe Gazette'

The Horse (Coloured Film.)

LONESOME LUKE COMIC.

Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

Full Jewelled Lever Watch



SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	,, 45
14 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 57
18 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Davalji Desai

Watch and Clock Dealer,

104, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.





ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

LARGE STOCKS

OF

SHOVELS, FORGES

BELTINGS, PACKINGS

BRASS & COPPER TUBES

ROPES, OARS, CANVAS

ASBESTOS GOODS

ACIDS, CEMENT,

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE





SHIPCHANDLERS,

RAILWAY,

MARINE,

MILL & GIN

STORE

SUPPLIERS

Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.

368-370 Abdool Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 785

HAVE YOU TRIED

RODGER'S OLD SCOTS?

A WHISKY OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Importers, D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO., BOMBAY.

High Class Foot-wear



FOR

anything in the line of Foot-wear

(up-to-date)

We lead the India

Our goods in great Variety enable our Customers to have THE BEST CHOICE

TAJBE

BARIA MANSION

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
Jan.	27.80+42
Feb.	
Mar.	26.11+41
April	
May	24.62+39
June	
July	23.37+34
Aug	—
Sept.	
Oct.	21.14+22
Nov.	20 80+28
Dec.	

Prices taken at 12-13 a.m. nearest actual value.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 15th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	94,300,000	Inc.	2,069,000
Public Deposits	18,700,000	Dec.	2,800,000
Other do.	127,400,000	Dec.	8,908,000
Govt. Securities	54,700,000	Dec.	6,200,000
Other do	84,800,000	Dec.	11,500,000
Notes and Gold	24,500,000	Inc.	5,100,000

The Bank Reserve is 17?% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,960
" Exports to Great Britain	32,000
" to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Mar.	36 50
" " May	34 85
" " July	32 25
Spot Cotton at New York	38 25
" " Orlean	40 25
Futures at New Orleans May	35 66
" Oct.	30 80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	3.71 00
Silver Commercial Bars	130½

New York, Jan. 19th.

Futures at New York Mar.	36.54

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 15th.

Rentes %	58 1/2
Bar Silver spot	78
3 months hence	76 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental selling firm.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 6 "	6 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 days market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½ %	51½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	67
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	61
Government Securities 3%	52
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	42.50

SHARES.

National Bank of India	£57½
The [illegible] Bank	£64
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£132

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 15th.

War Loan 5 %	£[illegible]
[illegible] 4 %	£[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan 15th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Nominal	59
[illegible]etta Russo—63 lbs.	—
[illegible]ralias—61 lbs Nominal	61

SEEDS.

Control on Edible Oils removed.

Linseed [illegible] (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Firm Paid Buyers	£40½
Cotton Seed Bombay (sound delivered [illegible]) Very firm Jan.-Feb. Paid	£28½
Toria, Rapeseed:—Jan.-Mar Buyers	£48

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£124
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£119⅛
Copper Brasiers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	56½

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Jan.-Feb Buyers	87
Do. Do. July Aug Value	88
Do. Do. July Aug Sellers	84/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. Buyers	87/6
Do. Do. July Aug. Buyers	86/6
Do. Do. July Aug. Sellers	87/6

Tone:—Firm. Little or nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para [illegible] Feb Mar [illegible]	£2/7
Plantation [illegible] Jan.	2/3½

Tone:—Quieter.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Jan. 21.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 581 for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 579. After fluctuating between Rs. 57[illegible] and Rs. 579½ the price declined to Rs. [illegible] g by an export firm, and re[illegible] l about this rate for some time. [illegible] quotation was Rs. 576, but [illegible] the price dropped to Rs. 573½. [illegible] into Bombay yesterday were [illegible] talling 35,000 bales, and this [illegible] ourable effect on the market [illegible] lling. The decline continued [illegible] the bazaar closed at Rs. 572. [illegible] market opened at Rs. 570½. [illegible] s. 567, and closed as under. [illegible] cotton the enquiry has been [illegible]

QUOTATIONS 6 P M

April-May	568
Jan.	393
[illegible]	428
March	474

[illegible] 21st JAN 1920

	Rs.
Jan.	407
March	410
April-May	572
Jan.	490
March	476

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Jan. 1920

Cotton	35,216	Bales.
Wheat	11,844	"
Linseed	165	"
Rape, etc.	1,249	"
Gingellyseed	15,126	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	7,864	"
Castorseed	6	"
Rice	6,295	"
Myrabollams	2,414	"
Cottonseed	31,087	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	922	"
Jowar	35?	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	162	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan 21st 6 0 p.m

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	72 0 0	10 4 0
" " Cawnpore 10-80	72 0 0	10 4 0
" Karachi Bengal	68 0 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	—
" " Cawnpore	17 0 0	—
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	—
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 4 0	18 4 0
" " Thin	16 4 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	130 0 0	26 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	123 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	115 0 0	—
" Black	107 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	103 0 0	20 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0	—
Barley	51 5 0	—
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 8 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	5 6 0	
Linseed May	18 7 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21st.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 5/8
Bank Demand	2 3 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 7/16
Fcs. Demand	440
American Dollar	235
Hongkong "	226½
Shanghai	38
Japan	116
Singapore	103½

Market Steady.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 21.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 27/10.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/3 11/16
D. D. on London, 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/4 9/16.
D. D. buying London, 2/4 1/8
D. D. on France, 490.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 510.
T. T. on Japan, 113.
60 D/st Japan, 103.
D. D. on Hongkong, 226 1/2
D. D. on Shanghai, 380.
D. D. on Singapore, 103/12.
D. D. on New York, 235.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 70
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 66.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 68.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Ah. Advance 2275, By. Uniteds 1745, By. Dyeing 3190, By. Cotton 315, Central India 4100, Century 985, Colaba Land 3600, Coorla 1900, Crescent 585, Currimbhoy 1047/8, David 1375, Fazulbhoy 1485, Finlay 1215, Ind. Malwa 625, Kastoorchand 2200, Kohinoor 3090, Madhowji 4160, New Great 825, New City 3050, Tearls 1045, Shapurji 400 xd, Simplex 1350, Swan 1335, Swadeshi 3800, Alcock 1925, By. Burma 980, B. Tramway 1135, By. Steam 555, By. Flour 4000, Bt. Burma Petro. 27/8 pr. Bundi Cement 63, Katni ord 38, Katni def 1750, New India Insurance 49 pr. Shivrajpur 44, Tata ord 215, Tata def 1085, Tata Hydro 1330, Tata Bank 66, Tata Oil 505 pr. Scindia Steam 29/8 pr. British India General Insurance 8 pr. Vulcan Insurance 2 premium.

PRICE OF GRASS.

A Press Note states:—

In continuation of this office Press Note No. 89-D.C.S., dated 6th January, 1920, it is notified for general information that the maximum price fixed for the sale of the best Mooshi, Phool and Ber qualities of Grass at Bandra (Salsette) is Rs. 21 per 1,000 lbs.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The market for jute shares was slightly easier to-day without much business passing. There was not much doing in coal shares beyond inquiry for Sendras. In miscellaneous section flour and sugar shares were in demand. There was also inquiry for Ivan Jones and Frank Ross. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Parasea, 9-8; Sendra, 29-4; Bokaro Ramgur, 25-12; Burrakur, 49; Hectooria, 15-12 Raneegunge. 64-8; Standard. 63.

Jute:—Alliance, 340; Alliance, prefs, 97; Bally. 288; Benjamin, /14/- discount, Granton 4-12, prem.; Dalhousie, 581; Small lot, Delta 700; Fort Gloster, 1,145; Fort William, 538; Gourepore prefs. 95; Howrah, 49; Kamarhatty 1,115; Kanknarrah, 863; Lansdowne, 500 s[illegible] and 488; Lawrence, 820; Naihati, 700; New Central, 803; Northbrook, 84-8; Reliance, [illegible] Standard, 758; Union, 980; Waverley, 21-8; Budge Budge, 695; Empire, 77.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools, 10; Bank of Bengal, 2,120; Bengal Bridge and Bolts, 8-4 c. prem.; Bengal Brass, 10; Bengal Flour [illegible]; 550; Bengal Paper, 90; British Ceylon Corporation, 24-4; British Indian Tobacco, 10; Calcutta Cigarettes, 4-12 prem.; Calcutta Industrial Bank, /8/- prem.; Carew and Co., 84; Central Provinces Cement, 13; Dubar Cotton, 388; Frank Ross, 15-8; Howrah Oil, 36-12; Hooghly Flour, 40; Hume Pipe, 16-4; Indian Tanneries, 13-4; Ivan Jones 15-12; Indian Standard Wagon, 28-8, prem.; India Iron and Steel 28, prem.; Kumardhubi Engineering. 45; Madras Theatre, 17, and 17-8; New India Assurance, 38-8, prem.; Premier Oil, 15-8; Russa Engineering, 294-8; Scindhia Steam. 24-6, [illegible]m.; Sphere Insurance 11; [illegible] Somastipore [illegible]3-4; Tata Industrial Bank, 37, prem.; [illegible]croft. (India), 6-4 prem. British Petrol, 25-8.

[illegible]ment paper three and half per cent; [illegible]ed at Rs. 60-12, small lots at Rs. 61-8; [illegible]ds 1925, at 99-14; 1928 at 10[illegible] per [illegible]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Jan. 21.

S S Karapara, Downing, Durban. Jan 1.

DEPARTURES:

Jan. 21.

S S Tibermede, Barron, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:

S S Skuld, Gabielsen, Bangkok
S S Banfield, Maples, Moulmein
S S Karmala, Armitage, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Teesbridge for Liverpool.
Steamer Kashgar for London etc.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3,722 tons, Captain J F Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 1st instant.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 tons Captain K Gabrielsen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with ballast.

S S Benfield:—The steamer Benfield, 3,159 tons, Captain S H Maples, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Moulmein, with ballast

S S Karmala—The B I S N Company's steamer Karmala, 5,687 tons, Captain A B Armitage, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mantua:—The mail steamer Mantua with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Sunday.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Wednesday 21st January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Tilermede	Marseilles	21-1-20	Graham & Co
B Potreb..	Genoa	N F	M Italiana
C & R Nurani	N F	N F	T M & Co
F Tensho Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
G Vergimere	Mauritious	N F	Allawdin
Violet	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
K Ferrara	Ahadan	N F	S W & Co
L Purnea..	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside M Kalyan	N F	19-1-20	M M & Co
N Pentakota	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Narala..	Busra	23-1-20	M M & Co
O Bankura.	N F	24-1-20	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Juba	Bhawnagar	21-1-20	[illegible] & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K & Co
Sabarmati	N F	N F	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Lanka Parvati	5 days	20-1-20	R E Collis & Co
Kumari Homi	5 days	28-1-20	R E Collin & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	T M & Co
6 Trekieno	New York	N F	J Finlay & Co
8 Ganges Maru..	Kobe	31-1-20	O S Kaisha
9 Hwah Wu	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
10 Circassia	Liverpool	31-1-20	W & A G & Co
15 Shusatar	P Gulf	24-1-20	H S Shustary

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Morvada	N F	7-2-20	M M & Co
4 Nirvana	Karachi	17-1-20	M M & Co
5 Kashmir	China & Japan	23-1-20	K Nixon & Co
6 City of Calcutta	Liverpool	27-1-20	K N & C
Sarasvati	N F	N F	R E Collis & Co
7 Clan Kenneth	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
9 Okara..	Busra	24-1-20	M M & Co
10 Karadeniz	N F	N F	Dir. R I M
11 Elysia	Liverpool	18-1-20	Graham & Co
1 Karmala	Calcutta	20-1-20	M M & Co
13 Banca..	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Trojan Prince	N F	25-1-20	T M & Co
16 August	U Kingdom	23-1-20	M M & Co
17 Kildonan Castle..	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
B P Station City of York	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oraro	N F	N F	R Dawood Kaji
Kowelt	N F	N F	T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Montrose	N F	19 days	Graham & Co

IMPORTS.

Jan. 20.

S S Burma Maru from Japan, Agents O S Kaisha—2 cases pencil, 19 cases cotton goods, 9 cases antimony ware, 453 cases slates. 61 cases toys, 36 cases silk goods, 3 cases bottles, 88 cases brass sheathing, 31 cases peppermint crystal, 50 packages crucibles, 1,000 cases beer, 7 cases dhoties, 1,050 pieces copper ingot, 290 cases brass circles, 95 cases empty glass bottles, 3 cases eyelet. 11 cases 122 crts medicine, 25 cases glass bead, 51 cases jintan, 999 cases glass ware, 2 cases cigarettes case, 2 cases lamp, 420 cases biscuits, 60 cases brassware, 151 cases porcelainware. 10 cases glass tubes, 8 cases soap boxs, 14 cases silk yarn, 8 cases peppermint oil, 10 cases hosiery undershirts, 944 pieces tumbler, 3 cases soap, 20 cases antimony ingot, 155 crts acetic acid, 6 cases gas mantles. 129 pieces slabs tin, 167 cases enamelledware, 97 cases straw board, 125 cases vegetable wax, 291 cases glass bottles, 2 cases shoes, 620 cases safety matches. 5 cases whitles, 28 cases metal ware, 5 cases staty, 6 cases sulphur matches, 46 cases padlock, 133 cases non poisonous sulphur matches, 98 bags pepper. 591 bags coffee, 250 bags sago, 6 cases cotton shirts, 5 cases cotton hosiery, 879 bags pearl sago, 783 bags sago flour. 1,092 bundles rattan. 29 cases mace, 6 cases rubberbaloon, 5 cases tin boxs, 85 bags nutmeg, 1,401 bags betelnuts, 7,500 cases pine apples, 50 packages 50 bkts damarbatee, 50 bundles gum benjamin. 20 cases sausages, 2 cases chocolate, 8 casks nuts, 2 cases peel, 50 casks chlorite magnesium, 216 cases tiles, 180 bales wood pulp. 1,250 rolls 80 ds 48 cases asphalt, 51 cases cherries plum pudding, cheese salt, asparagus etc., 2 cases tongue catsup. 5 5 bundles meat, 10 cases morash, 73 cases peaches. 19 cases tomato cand herring etc, 16 cases cand meat and mutton, 311 cases 1 bundle cand fruits, 2 cases cand mutton, 6 cases cand milk, 123 cases cand asparagus. 190 cases cand herring, 12 cases cand beef. 8 crts 7 cases cand tongue, 114 bundles 94 cases cand meat. 10 cases paint, 224 cases fruits, 123 cases asparagus, 2 cases alchol, 150 cases sardine, 10 caes tomatoes, 91 cases cheese, 2,169 cases 2 crts asparagus. hop, susage, peaches, glass starch, salmon, olives cocoa apricol etc., 30 cases lemon juice, 24 cases paste 13 cases cigars. 2 cases almond, 8 packages empty oxygen gas cylinder. 33 bags lead dross, 3 cases chewing gum, 102 cases honey, 475 cases cand salmon. 21 bundles lunch tongue preserve, 17 cases phatopoplise mounting, 25 cases peas, 20 cases d c nuts, 2 cases sausage and candy, 35 cases catsup. 4 cases marmalade. 201 bags arecanuts, 100 bundles raw cotton. 41 cases asparagus, peas and cand fruits. 912 cases salmon. 10 bundles 1006 cases pet lub oil. 2 cases asparagus and cocoa. 3 cases nails, 15,114 bags copra.

S S Abron from New York, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—1 case 10 crts paper, 3 cases 328 bales printing paper, 1,525 cases cand salmon, 10 cases toilet paper, 5 cases tomato catsup, 3 cases tobacco sauce, 6 cases prawns, 66 boxs metal polish, 8 cases lobsters, 10 cases med and pharm preps chloroform etc. 5 cases potasium bromide, 522 bundles bars, 50 nos black steel sheets, 255 cases sardines, 4 cases chocolate, 8 cases confectionery, 1,720 bales old news paper, 45 nos cylinder anhydrous ammonia. 55 cases cand peas, 125 cases 5 bundles grapenuts, 10 cases pencil, 90 cases plum pudding, 12 boxes extract, 9 cases force food, 6 boxed organ, 4 cases boots and shoes. 2,100 kegs nails, 8 cases med and pharm prep, 13 cases jelly, 53 cases cheese, 2 cases toilet articles. 3 cases talcum powder. 80 bundles shovel, 4,698 ship count cases mineral colza. 232 ship count brls lub oil. 3,189 bundles 48,810 pieces steel bars.

S S Minnedossa from Liverpool, Agents M. M & Co—823 cases 672 bales cotton piecegoods. 13 cases mixed woolen tissues, 925 bales old newspaper, 89 bales 1 case cotton fent. 1,796 cases brandy, 2 cases 1 bale woolens, 3,535 boxs soap, 169 bales 237 cases cotton yarn, 40 cases 13 bales yarns, 4,011 bundles steel hoops, 172 casks 134 cases tiles, 120 bales 350 cases cottons, 44 bales grey cotton piecegoods, 152 cases bleached cotton piecegoods, 9 cases printed cotton piecegoods, 5 brls 558 cases lub oil, 13 bales 2 cases dyed cotton piecegoods. 29 cases art silk and cotton piecegoods, 2,000 kegs 2,000 bags biscarb soda, 1,644 bundles galvd corr sheets, 6 cases woven cold cotton piecegoods, 36 bales dyed cotton yarn. 7 cases bleached cottons, 2 cases mohair fents, 30 casks silicate of soda, 4 cases cord cottons, 18 cases dyed cottons, 250 kegs soda crystal, 20 kegs muriate of ammonia, 6 cases mixed cottons and art silk. 1,250 bags soda ash, 16 cases art silk and cottons. 10 cases 5 bales cotton goods.

S S Sankura from Ports of P Gulf Agents M M & Co—1,923 bkts w dates, 1,000 bags barley, 999 bags joowari.

S S Barala from Busrah Agents M M & Co —35 nong empty cylinder, 2 cases camphor, 9 cases 1,476 bkts w dates, 14 bags mahalab, 26 bags dry dates, 100 bars pig lead, 440 bags moog, 200 nos empty crts.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 21.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—750 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 480 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co.; 93 bales sawri cotton, Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co.; 630 bales cotton fly, 129 bales cotton waste, Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton fly, M. Sakarchand; 35 bales cotton waste, K. Umedchand and Co.; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Marwada for London:—75 bales sawri cotton, Manji Laduck; 8 bales woollen carpet, Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co.. 210 bales hemp, J. Rustamji; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Mogi and Co.; 2 cwts. M. O. Pearl shell, A. H. Mawji; 1,550 cwts. khismis, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 400 cwts. myrabolam, B. J. Ramdas and Co.; 12 bales goat skin, Manji Laduk; 11 bales akund cotton. Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Teesbridge for Port Said (for orders): —65,800 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Trajan Prince for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S. S. Trajan Prince for Hamburg via Antwerp:—1,027 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co

S. S. Nerwana for Homburg via Antwerp: —220 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton. Killachand Dewchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 100 bales cotton. Tatel Bros.; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. Cursetji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bejnath; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dessa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dessa; 100 bales cotton, Khimji Damji; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, M. Manilal; 100 bales cotton, H. Bejnath; 100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed; 200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull; 150 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 158 cwts. animal horns, S. H. Ahmed; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Tensho Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 56 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Banca for Kobe:—91 cwts. gum kathira, M. H. Dehdashti; 50 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 400 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Osaka:—900 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Banca for Yokkaichi:—2,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Banca for Tongkong:—3 bales cotton carpet, D. Chelaram; 500 bales cotton, Kilachand Dewchand and Co.; 130 bales cotton grey twist, 4 bales cotton piece-goods, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 25 bales cotton grey twist, 153 cwts. ooplate, E. S. Abdulkyum; 175 cwts. sharkfins, Ebrahim Moledina; 52 cwts. sharkfins, 22 cwts. fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhanji and Co.

S. S. Kashmir for Shanghai:—30 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 50 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 218 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 5 cwts. ivory, H. Ramji; 2 cwts. ivory, A. M. Kassam.

MILL-STORES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 21.

Dullness has been the only feature in the mill-stores market at present. This has been greatly increased by the mill-strike which has not yet been settled. The quotations from England and Japan for various woollen and leather sundries are still higher than those prevalent here, as a result of which indents are not freely booked by many of the merchants. Healds continue dull, and the demand from Bombay mills, entirely ceasing at present, no active tone is evidenced. Reeds too have diminished in demand. Only a few up-country inquiries continue. The recent dullness which has come in the market for more than last four months, has been the chief cause of winding up of mill-stores business by a number of merchants.

The quotations largely vary, and no definite rates can be quoted, as very few transactions are being closed owing to strike.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder.
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite [illegible]
M[illegible]te Green Powder
[illegible]arine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2B Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4B Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BF, BFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Aocid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Oliv R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green.

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan [illegible]
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.

Rogay Building, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAMADOKAP"

Structure Steel

		Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron	1½ x 1½ x 3/16	25
Do.	2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do.	3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do.	4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron	2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars	3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates	1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/30
Soft spelter		36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long		35/40

Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"
Expanding Metal, every size
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon
Tool steel, Hexagon

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. [illegible]

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RULE DISCHARGED.

Vithaldas Jinabhai ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Vithaldas Meghji ..... Defendant.
Haji Ismael Haji Musa ..... Respondent

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was a rule nisi taken out by the plaintiff calling upon the respondent Haji Ismael to appear and show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in not obeying a decree of the Court passed on 17th October, 1919.

The decree was passed in a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant for ejectment on the ground that certain premises belonging to the plaintiff were used by the defendant his tenant for keeping a disorderly house, and that they were reasonably and bona fide required by the plaintiff, for his own use and occupation. A decree was passed in this suit in favour of the plaintiff, ordering the defendant to forthwith vacate and give peaceful possession to the plaintiff. Execution was taken out for enforcing the decree, and when the Sheriff's officers attended the premises on the 21st October, to give possession thereof to the plaintiff two persons one Shivshankar Ishwar and the respondent Haji Ismael who were subtenants of the defendant on the premises, declined to give possession of the premises in their occupation. The former eventually vacated but the respondent who occupied the ground floor of the building for an oil-mill refused to vacate saying that he could not get suitable premises elsewhere for his business and that he was entitled to a six months' notice. The plaintiff said that he required the ground floor in the respondents' occupation for installing machinary appertaining to his embroidery business. The Court had found that the entire building was bona fide and reasonably required by the plaintiff for his own purposes.

Mr. Motilal Setelvad appeared for the plaintiff in support of the Rule.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the respondent to show cause.

His Lordship in passing orders observed that by the decree of 17th October he had directed the defendant to give up possession at once because he was satisfied that the defendant had been using the premises for a brothel. Nobody then suggested that the ground floor was used by the respondent for business. If he had known that he would have allowed him time to vacate. It was necessary to say that it was advisable in suits for ejectment to have all the sub-tenants as parties before the Court. In his Lordship's opinion the respondent should have reasonable time to vacate and he thought the first order would be to allow him eight months' time to vacate. The Rule was discharged each party to bear his own costs.

DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS AT VARIANCE.

AN INTERESTING COMPANY SUIT.

The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.,
vs.
Dr. A G. Viegas and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This litigation has arisen out of a dispute among the directors of the Company. The plaintiffs, who are some of the directors and shareholders of the Company sue the defendants who are the other directors and shareholders, for a declaration that a certain resolution referred to in the plaint reinstating the 5th defendant herein as Secretary of the Company had not been duly passed and was void, that certain other resolutions were duly passed and were valid, that defendants 6 to 11 were not directors of the Company, that defendants 1 to 5 had been guilty of acts detrimental to the Company's interest and for an injuction among others restraining the defendants from issuing any of the Company's share capital.

The details of the dispute between the parties have already been reported in these columns. A Rule was also taken out by the plaintiffs for various injunctions in terms of the several of the prayers in the plaint. On 15th September, 1919, a consent order was taken before Mr. Justice Marten by which a Committee of four persons was appointed to exercise the powers of the directors of the Company until a general meeting of shareholders, was held as provided in the order. The hearing of the Rule was adjourned till after the meeting had been called. The meeting was originally fixed for 18th of October, 1919, but it had to be adjourned owing to noise. It was then held on the 22nd of November, and Mr. Patel, the acting Prothonotary of the High Court, was by consent of parties made Chairman. In the meanwhile a Judge's summons was taken by one Dr. Vasco do Gama and other applicants, who claim to hold amongst themselves 500 of the Company's shares, praying that they might be added as party defendants to the suit.

The Rule and the summons came on for argument before his Lordship when Mr. Coltman appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the Rule.

Mr Taraporewalla appeared for the defendants to show cause.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the applicants in support of the summons.

"NO CAUSE OF ACTION."

Mr. Taraporewalla showing cause submitted that both on the merits and by reason of the meeting the Rule should be discharged. The suit was wrongly filed in the name of the Company. The six plaintiffs had no cause of action. All the grounds of complaint were matters of internal management. The Court could not interfere in any matter of internal management of the Company, and had, in fact, no jurisdiction to do so. The only exceptions to the rule were that the Court would interfere when what was done was either fraudulent or *ultra vires*, or when it was absolutely necessary to do so in order to prevent a denial of justice. The object of the meeting called under the consent order was to ascertain the wishes of the majority of shareholders. The meeting had been duly called, an officer of the Court had presided and he had made a report.

Mr. Coltman objected to the report being read. The chairman was not appointed by the Court. Mr. Patel should have either made an affidavit or recorded the minutes of proceedings. He submitted the report was not evidence.

Mr. Taraporewalla said that Mr. Patel might be called.

Mr. Coltman said that he must then be cross-examined.

The Court ruled that the report could not be read, but subject to its being put on oath, it might be used for stating the facts about the meeting.

Mr. Taraporewalla, proceeding, said that the doors were opened at 3 p.m., but owing to the uproar the proceedings could not commence till 6-30 p.m. Persons were made to sign their names and none was admitted who did not produce his share certificates. Even the Hon. Mr. Parekh and Dr. Viegas who were directors and well-known to everybody were refused admittance because they had forgotten to bring their share certificates with them. Everything had been done to make the meeting regular. The plaintiffs' main objection to the validity of the meeting was that no speeches were allowed. Counsel submitted that was inevitable in the circumstances. There were over 1,300 voters, feeling ran high, most of the shareholders were Goans and it is well-known Goans were an excitable people. As it was the meeting prolonged to 9 p.m. If speeches had been allowed the meeting might have lasted for a week.

THE RIGHT OF SPEECH.

His Lordship observed that every shareholder had a right to be heard. One had a right to persuade the meeting to vote for his man.

Mr. Taraporewalla said that the objection on the ground of speeches not being allowed was a mere technicality. There was an overwhelming majority on the defendants' side and the voting showed that they wanted the Company to be managed by the defendants' nominees.

His Lordship observed that if their mouths were shut he should think the resolutions were worth nothing. The law allowed the minority to be heard. It was a general meeting and there was the right of speech.

Mr. Taraporewalla then gave to the Court the result of the voting.

The Court observed that if the meeting was put aside they then came to the merits of the Rule.

Mr. Taraporewalla said he was prepared to argue the Rule on the merits.

Mr. Coltman said he was not prepared to go on. He wanted and adjournment.

His Lordship remarked that in that case some provision must be made to carry on the business of the Company. The easiest thing would be to let the Committee of four to continue and to expedite the suit.

THE COURT'S ORDER.

The Court then recorded the following order.

As no speeches were allowed at the meeting it was not possible to adopt the decisions the arrived at. The Rule, therefore, had to be heard on the merits. And as the merits involved the same matters as were in issue in the suit his Lordship adjourned the Rule to the hearing and fixed the 23rd of February next for the hearing of same, being placed on any board on that day subject to a part-heard suit. His Lordship ordered that the Committee of four appointed by the consent order to continue to act as directors.

Mr. Inverarity then argued his summons. The summons was made absolute, the applicants were made party-defendants and the costs were reserved.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1041-18—Captain and V. Khimji Lalji and Co a firm v M A Kazrani, Shroff and Din.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1649-18—Mirza M and M, Laxman Gowraji Nakhwa v Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court, No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.)

3537-19—Malvi M R and Co, Versey Madan a firm v Sha Ludha Jivraj.
3562-19—Daph F and D, Khimchand Maganlal v Bhikubhai Virchand Jhaveri.
2940-19—Mulla and Mulla, Abdullabhai Faizullabhai v Hassanalli Kamruddin and ors.
1571-19—Khand L and M, Messrs Lalaji Khushalji and Co v Laxman Narayen Naik and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1428-19—Matubhai J and M, Bejnath Harnandrai and ors a firm v Messrs Sagasukh Gambhirchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co, Part heard.
1532-17—Mehta D and L, Narandas Raghunathdas a firm v. Narandas Kakubhai & co. a firm Bhaishanker K & G.
1653-19—Mehta D and L Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v. Kishordas Hurjivandas Matubhai J and M.
1467-19—Metha D and L Gordhandas Kalyanji v Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm Dubash and Co.
493-19—Edgelow G W and Co. Messrs. Mirzamal Motilal a firm v. Moorji Naran Raghavaya N and Co.
738-19—Mulla and M Messrs. Kotraya Maiah Rairajaya a firm v. Messrs. Vishram Dhanji a firm anr Payne and Co. Ardeshir H D and Co.
1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v. Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandvalla and Co.
882-19—Bhimji and Co. R D Motisha and Co. a firm v. Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm Khandvalla and Co. Shamrao M and H.
1133-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.
1381-19—M B Chothia Aga Haji Mehdi Isphani v H S M Kazrani & Sons a firm.
412-19—Jamshedji R & D Tulsiram Jagatram a firm v. Naradans Bhukhdas a firm Malvi M R and Co.
742-19—Raghavaya N & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. James Finlay and Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.
1780-19—Mehta D and L Ramji Deokaran a firm v. Narandas Dayabhai a firm Raghavaya N and C.
93-19—Shamrao M and L R Bhaichandbhai and Co. a firm v. Madhavdas Liladhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.
1053-19—Motichand and D Chunilal Mulchand and anr v. Dwarkadas Chotalal a firm Mehta D and L.
278-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co.
1182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.
1231-19—Bhai K and G Haridas Tricumdas a firm v. Narotam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.
558-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.
1380-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1983-18—Ard H D and Co, Tricumlal Vadilal and Co a firm v Ghelabhai Keshavlal Mehta D and L.
615-19—Payne and Co, Parmanand Krishnarao Bele v Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulla and M, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Dhunji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and Devi, Amar and Mangaldas, Part heard.

LAND ACQUISITION REFERENCE.

L A R 1-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Merwanji K & Co., Little and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPIIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

785-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hotchand Ahiya v E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soonderdas & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELEMINARY ISSUE.

1860-19—Edg G W and Co, Dayanath Narayandas v Narayen Govind Mutha, Bhimji and Co as per J Order 20-10-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

3045-19—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji. N C Dalal.
2498-19—Unwalla P & P, Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.
2976-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kissandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.
3098-18—Tyabjee D and Co, Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.
2759-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Maneckji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.
2898-19—Moti and Devi, Laxmichand Panachand v Vithaldas Gigabhai, Rust and Gin.
3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunilal Karsandas a firm, M V Gokhale.
3236-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Pragji Ludha a firm, Ragh N and Co.
2680-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kanayalal Lakhmichand and ors v Ramrattandas Kanaiyalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1295-18—Jamsedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Vora Dawoodbhoy Nurbhoy and anr, Jehangir and S, Payne and Co, Part heard.
1251-18—Craigie B and C, Ranchoddas Purshottam and Co a firm v Vora Dawoodbhai Noorbhai and anr, J Vachha.
2014-19—Mulji and Tha, Maganlal Venilal v Nagindas Lalloobhai Kazi a firm, Bhai K and Gir.
1011-19—Mulla and M, Mawraj Rambhagat a firm v Jugilal Sheoraj a firm.
612-19—Sabnis and G, Mahadeo Raghoji Jambooker v Shamsunder Haribhai Jambuker and ors, M V Gokhale, Jamsetji R and D.
653-18—Dubash and Co, Lumraj Bhuraji a firm v Oochavlal Maneckial a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
1252-16—Payne and Co, Chunilal Padamchand and anr v Sagarmal Dalichand and ors, Mulla and M.
728-19—Smetham B and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v Dhunji Jeychand and Co a firm.
329-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ramchandra Maguir and anr, Purnanand and Co.
332-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sidalingappa Richappa Tambke and ors, Payne and Co.
1348-19—Amin and D, Babaldas Khimchand v Dalsukh Manchachand and anr, Payne and Co, Jehangir and S.
1293-19—Mehta D and L, Ambalal Nathalal Vyas and ors v Girdharial Nanalal and ors, Daphtary F and D, Pandia and Co., Mehta D and L.
340-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathabhai and Sons a firm v C Ballabhai and Co a firm, Bhai K and G.
317-19—Mulla and Mulla, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.
1761-18—Amin and D, Harkissondas Kharsandas and Co a firm v Sher Mahomed Haji Nusserwanji, Hiralal Th and Co.
286-19—Motichand and D, Motilal Icharam Gandhi v Gordhandas Kanji, Merwanji K and Co.
1955-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vallabhdas Lakhmidas a firm v The Baroda Union Dyeing Bleaching and Calico Printing Factory.
136-19—Mulla and M, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Ibrahim Ismalji Lathia a firm, Matubhai J and Co.
141-19—Dastur and Co, Narbheram Pragji a firm v Khimji Arjoon, Pandia and Co.
169-19—Little and Co, Kubabhai Sakharam Mistry v Dr Miss Mithibai C J Khambatta and ors, Wadia G and Co.
1026-17—Dharamsi and Co, Radhavallabh Kabra a firm v Ladman Dhunraj.

ORGANISATION OF CLERKS,

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly allow some space to the following in the columns of your widely read paper:—

Will the clerks of all Departments take the instance of the present crisis and join together and start Associations with a view to have their grievances redressed through an organised representation? It is an universally acknowledged fact that the labour class whose voice is now heard at the top have got something at the hands of their Officers. The latter are machines to exact work and not masters to see the needs of their subordinates, have always striven with devil-me-care spirit with the co-operation of their Chief Clerks (literate Muccadums or black sheep) to gag their poor and meagrely paid clerks and committed themselves by misrepresenting the correct financial position of the voiceless class-clerks-consigned to their mercy, to their immediate superiors. Because there is no parallel increase in the wages with the decrease in the market value of a rupee. Of course this argument has always been advanced by the officers and their minimum as well as the maximum rates have been increased three times the pre-war rates. It is left to the readers to judge the acuteness of the purse of the class when the officers' wide purse felt the strain. In some instances circulars have been issued by some Agents to decorate the files but the clemency department of the executive Officers has no hands to work. Thus the poor class' place is no where; and the seal of its fate is becoming harder and harder day by day. I beg to remain, Yours, etc.

"X."

WATER SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Even when the mofussil newspaper readers are moved to pity the Bombayites at their difficulties in getting pure water what inconveniences and distress the citizens of Bombay must actually be undergoing, experience only can tell! Untolerable certainly it is when one experiences the summer stricken dry desert of Sahara in a city like Bombay full of means and materials. It is absurd to talk of the scarcity of water when rain is more than sufficient. Roads and streets are overflowing with waters, while in bungalows, mansions, malas and terraces no water is available even to wash one's face. This is unbelievable on the face of it and yet one is forced to believe!

The enormous amount of wealth is spent every year after big lakes and water-works; the tremendous amount of Labour and Capital is devoted to supply water from a great distance at all heights; the rivulet like gigantic pipes run to the metropolis; millions of Rupees are permanently spent and the huge efforts are made to cope with the demands of the citizens for clean and sufficient supply of water. In spite of all these the difficulties for water are daily increasing. In case of utter need wells were used; but wells are now-a-days abolished. It is proved that certain atmospheric germs get mixed with well water and thus wells tend to produce deadly diseases. So also lake waer is injurious to some extent for health. In fact such a belief is getting a firm footing. Water of Bombay has become proverbial and one can easily find its living evidences not only in Bombay, but even widely scattered all over the presidency. The effect of "Bombay Water" in skeleton-like bodies and pale and haggard faces could be traced everywhere. It seems that to live in Bombay and to aspire a long and healthy life is a contradiction in terms. There are, in short, two difficulties as regards water in Bombay:—Firstly people do not get sufficient water and, secondly what they get is not pure and wholesome.

It can not be said that water only is responsible for the general insanitary and unhealthy condition of Bombay. There must be and are many other causes. But it cannot be denied that water is one of the main causes. Is Bombay, then, to remain the only big city in the world where such difficulties are often to be encountered? If not, what means are adopted to avoid these calamities? These questions are worth considering and fortunately the attention of the authorities and also of people is drawn to the situation. It is therefore suggested for careful consideration and trial one of the means adopted to avoid the said difficulties in other countries.

Rain water is stored up in open big lakes as well as in the ponds and in the closed cemented underground tanks in the buildings. This stored up water is used for drinking. But science has proved that water from running river or that from streams and fishers running in the wells much purer, lighter, wholesome and more helpful to digestion than the stored up rain water. River or lake water is less-likely to spoil health. Of course, river and wells should be kept perfectly clean. Sun rays ought to fall in, so as to kill atmospheric germs which are let in the open stored up water and consequently water gets contaminated. The same is partially true for big lakes. But as the expanse of water in the lakes is considerably large and as direct sun rays are falling over a greater area the effects of injurious germs are minimised.

Yet lake water requires filteration and addition of certain salts which purify it. But what about pipes passing through the innumerable dirty places and closed reservoirs of water-works? They are in the similar conditions as those of an unlighted well. This much aught to be particularly borne in mind that certain natural elements evaporate from stored up lake water and certain undesirable and injurious substances get mixed. This might be considered undesirable for health to a certain extent.

Lake water cannot be as fresh, as pure and as safe as subterranian stream water. Irrigation stands as an evidence of this. Lake irrigation tends to lower the produce and spoils the soils gradually. Year after year yield is decreasing and crops are degenerating in quantity and quality by lake irrigation. If other proper steps are not taken to replace soil fertility lost by such tank water the land is likely to turn out almost unfit for cultivation. Well water on the other hand improves the soil, increases yield, helps vigorous and healthy growth of a plant and often prevents plant-diseases. The experienced farmer boldly declares that the well water increases produce, decreases diseases, and grows healthy and stout plants provided that tht well water is not particularly injurious.

The different kinds of layers of the earth are natural filters. Surface rain water is filtered of impurities and dirts by these natural filters as it passes down through them. Even the artificial filter-beds are made up on the same principal and therefore of the same materials as that of the stratified layers of the earth. It is therefore easy to understand how the water of the streams is pure and wholesome as it passes through not only one but many such natural filterbeds.

Milk does not keep good if it is kept for a few hours in pots after milking. It turns out acidic and often becomes a poison. It loses its natural and original components. In fact it cannot be termed pure milk. To a certain extent, such is also the case with water of the wells that are not continuously used and cleansed, though the fresh streams might be continuously pouring in. Such wells are nothing but stagnant pools, water of which gets soiled with various innumerable poisonous germs and thus they become breeding media for deadly diseases.

The energetic and foresighted people of the West have, therefore, adopted a new kind of wells principally and especially bearing in mind the safety of the public health. Such wells are termed Artisan Wells. In Hindu mythology such wells go by the name of "Ban-ganga". Such a well is recently sunk at Viramgam and others are in progress. In other civilised countries these wells are commonly in vogue. They supply water to the people of big cities Thousands of such wells have been inserted and are being inserted in those countries. The results of such wells are very striking and surprising: Bishop Stortford's well for water works, in Hartfordshire yields "one Crore and fifty Lakhs gallons of water per day." Such wells big and small are many. They are driven even five thousands feet deep. Crores of gallons of water is supplied by them.

But the artisan wells are not successful everywhere. At the same time where artisan wells are not necessary small wells on the same principle are adopted. Such wells are termed sub-artisan wells and tube-wells. The fundamental difference between Artisan and Sub-artisan and Tube-wells is this:—Water forces out and flows over ground like a fountain in Artisan wells. while in Sub-artisan and Tube-wells stream does not force out over ground of its own accord. In Tube-wells pressure is low and therefore water does not rise and flow out of the bore-hole by itself. It requires some convenient water-lifts such as pumps. These tube-wells can be driven of any size and depth. It was reported in the Bombay Samachar some times back that two tube-wells supply water to the whole of the population of Navsari. In Kathiawar such tube-wells are being recently inserted in numbers and even a body of ten or twelve easily draws water from a depth of 100 feet.

These tube-wells are greatly beneficial and advantageous. There is not the least chance of contamination brought about by the outer unhealthy and insanitary, conditions and atmospheric microbes. Not even a pin can enter into the well when a pump is set over it. There is no danger of stagnant water in the well for its holding capacity, as distinguished from its supplying capacity, is very small. It can supply any amount of water when required. The pump sucks water from surrounding strata and as its every movement its action is exactly similar to that of milking a cow and thus fresh and filtered water is pumped out. There is absolutely no need of sun rays as the well is safely and securely air-tight. In fine, a Tube-well is positive and perfect guarantee against any kind of contamination, thus there cannot be the slightest doubt of its purity and wholesomeness. Again a Tube-well can be driven anywhere, whether in a compound, or in a small room, or in a bungalow, or even on terraces. Not only it occupies merely a square foot of space, but it affords an independent water-works and water can be had even on the fourth floor like the present water-works. There is no need of erecting over-head tanks as the pump can directly force the water at a certain level. So there is no need of storing water at a convenient height. Various pumping plants can be utilized to lift water out of such wells: hand-pumps, air-motor, oil-engines, air-compressors or bullock-gears can be used. Particularly in Bombay where there is facility for electric currents, special types of pumps set on such wells will work wonders, and within an eye-twinkle enough water can be got. Such wells are blessings in case of fire and such accidents. The orthodox can have no objection to the use of such wells. Experience indicates that Tube-wells are extremely useful and undoubtedly convenient.

There were and are many wells in Bombay; whether saltish, brakish or notable. But this fact proves that there are many running underground streams Bombay at a shallow level. The Municipality or Health Department can have no objection to such Tube-wells. On the contrary they should encourage and recommend such wells. Big lakes of Tulsi and Vihar are there; Pavai Lake is under construction; and over and above these it is desirable that the Government should try for one or two Artisan wells.

But with all these is there no possibility of decreasing the way cry of Bombay, if people themselves have such Tube-wells in bungalows, Mansions, Streets, Malas or at some such convenient and needy places? Would this system of partial water supply make no improvement in Health and in Sanitary condition of the city to some extent? Would not this be as an emergency safe-guard when the huge water-works temporarily but frequently go wrong? Would it not be wise to possess even a simple small home-light when the city supply of Electric Current is suddenly and accidentally cut-off?—Yours, etc.

RUPSHANKAR U. OZA.

Bhavnagar.

GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY SUBORDINATES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There was a time in the history of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. when old hands were valued for their long experience and therefore were given preference to new hands in case of new and better appointments falling vacant. Recently this practice has been discontinued and a reverse procedure has been followed. Instances are multiplying of new hands being appointed to higher posts in preference to old, experienced hands simply on the strength of a few testimonials without putting in a day's service or any proof of possseesing higher merits, to entitle them to lay, claims to such posts. On representing ones' case to the authorities, the reply is that old hands deteriorate by long service while new hands (with fresh charms about them) are better qualified! In case of new posts on higher salaries, it has been ruled that permanent hands should not be deputed on higher, salaries, but new temporary or permanent hands should be engaged. Thus the old hands with long services, working on low salaries and pulling on with scanty means any how during these hard times of scarcity, in the hope of bettering, their lot some day, are debarred from their legitimate rights. Their lot becomes worse, when the seniority list is prepared on the basis of the salaries drawn, for then their names go down to the bottom of the list while the new hands head the list and become entitled to higher posts without putting in any service.

Recently a man of the Engineering Department complained of his lot but was told that the Company was appointing gra-

ADMINISTRATION OF EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FOR 1918-19.

The following are the extracts from the reports on the Administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1918-19, issued by the Revenue Department, Government of Bombay.—

The outstanding feature of the year under review was the introduction of the open auction system coupled with the abolition of maximum selling prices for country spirit, opium and toddy. The receipts in the form of vend fees under the new system show an increase of Rs. 49,58,205 over the receipts under the license fee system of the previous year. From the consumer's point of view the principal effect was a rise in the price of country spirit which, coupled with the rise of prices of necessaries due to the failure of harvest, produced a tendency to substitute weaker for stronger spirit, or to drink toddy in reference to both. The price of opium is also said to have risen, but that of toddy did not, and there seems to have been no decline in the consumption of the latter beverage. The bids at the auction are reported to have been extravagant in some cases and there have been instances in which owing to this cause and the unfavourable character of the season, licensees have defaulted and the shops have had to be re-sold. It is to be hoped that, as licensees gain greater experience of the new arrangement, these defects will disappear.

The number of country spirit shops in the Presidency proper declined by ten. But the Commissioner remarks that a larger number will be reduced before the next auctions are held. In Sind no less than eighteen shops were closed. The increase in the number of shops licensed for the sale of 60 degrees u.p. liquor as well as the extension of the area in which liquor of 30 degrees u.p took the place of liquour of 25 degrees u.p. is satisfactory. The possibility of a further reduction in the strength of the spirit sold in Sind has not been lost sight of and proposals on the subject called for from the Commissioner are under consideration.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on 3rd February a resolution will be moved expressing gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor for the gracious message contained in the Royal Proclamation and to Mr. Montagu and the British Parliament for their exertions to pass the Government of India Act.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Narotam B. Shah, the Public Works Department, Government of Bombay, states that the commencement of earthwork on the proposed Dholka Dhandhuka Railway was sanctioned by the Government of India as a measure of famine relief, in case it should be found necessary to open relief works. It was not, however, found necessary to take up the earthwork in hand during the year 1918-1919. The construction of the railway has been deferred for want of funds but the Government has recently recommended it to the Railway Board for an early place in the Board's programme of construction."

of Colleges to higher posts and when some names of new hands appointed to higher posts without being graduates, were suggested only evasive answers were given.

The prices of all necessaries of life have risen four times but the Railway employes are given the highest allowance of Rs. 7 monthly only It is hard to understand how a man who could maintain his family with Rs. 30 with great difficulty in normal times, can do so now also when every commodity is selling at four times higher rates.

Last year the Company considered the hardships of the travelling staff and issued second class passes for those drawing Rs. 50 and above but probably our Anglo-Indian brethren did not relish this and grumbled and so now no one except Europeans, Christians, Travelling Inspectors of Accounts, claims Inspectors and Pay Clerks, in receipt of below Rs. 100 will be supplied with second class passes. Poor subordinates of the Engineering Department, had no one to look to their welfare and therefore they could not be expected like the more fortunate Traffic and Audit staff, though the same comfort, prestige and g and perform equally responsib the company.

The inequality of treatment parent in providing free quar W. Inspectors but not even re ters are provided to the through both have to perform e tant outdoor duties, simply be majority of the P. W. Inspecto peans and Anglo-Indians!

There are instances in whic have received increases twice others were given no increas years, simply because the f to be the pet of the officers not.

The Engineering Departm hard worked department received more sympathetic sideration, but it is losing becoming day by day the untempting and therefo ments by giving suc treatment from

I beg respect tention of to this em

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd opens a Sale of Work is aid of the Girls' Friendly Society on the grounds at the Cama Hospital, at 5 p.m.

Mr. Mawji Govindji's lecture on "Our work on the new Era," 9-30 p.m. Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

Superscribed correspondence for Ceylon Straits Settlement, China and Japan per s.s. Kashmir closes at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. " "

Municipal Corporation Special Meeting, at 3 p.m

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of members and friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 23

Indian Industrial Conference—Town Hall, at 12 noon (S. T.).

Dinner Party at Govt. House, at 3-30 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements China and Japan per s.s. Thongwa (via Negapatam) closes at G.P.O. at 6.30 p..m.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Indian Industrial Conference—Town Hall, 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Lecture on "The building of a small house" by Mr. W. A. Chambers at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road 6 p.m.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bushire, etc. closes at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. (Registered parcels up to 5-30 p.m.).

SUNDAY, January 25.

Classes in First-Aid Home Nursing etc. at the Churni Road Municipal School, Girgaon, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of William Philip Pereira of Palli, Bandra, Senior Reader, "Bombay Chronicle", to Miss Mary Menezes, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Domnic Menezes of D'Monte Street, Bandra.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m. when Professor F. Hallberg will exhibit some Plants from North Canara illustrated with photographs.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linza, Dubai Bahrein, and Bashire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 5-30 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The joint session of the Industrial Conference and the Indian Commercial Congress will be held in the Town Hall to-morrow and the day after under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. The session commences its sitting to-morrow at 12 noon (S. T.) and on Saturday at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY—KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

The air mail service from Karachi to Bombay which could not be introduced from the 16th January 1920 as previously notified owing to the flooding of the aerodrome at Bombay [illegible] to-morrow, and arrive in Bombay at about 10 a.m. on Saturday.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. W. A. Chambers, will deliver a lecture on "The building of a small house." The meeting is open to the public.

"KAIRA VARTAMAN'S" DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The "Kaira Vartman's" Diamond Jubilee ceremony is to be observed on the 15th next when the public of the Kaira District have resolved to give a congratulatory address to the Editor of the said Paper, under the presidency of Mr. Muganbhai Chaturbhai, Barat-Law, of Ahmedabad.

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THE MILLOWNERS' DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present strike has proved one thing beyond a shadow of doubt that millowners and mill-agents are not at all in touch with the mill-hands; otherwise why should they always need a strike to teach them that the time for re-adjusting the wages of their operatives has come? We all know that exactly a year ago, we had a similar demonstration in Bombay. There were several agencies then at work to bring about a settlement, but all of them failed in their efforts, at conciliation. The attitude of the Millowners' Committee then was almost exactly the same as it is to-day even though to-day it is the Social Service League and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar that are primarily moving in the matter "Return to work first, and then we shall favourably consider your demands.' The same reply was there in the early days of the strike last year and some of us strove to persuade the mill-hands to return to work accordingly. They refused to listen to us, and the result showed that they were not wrong. The millowners last year were not unwilling to meet the demands of their hands, but they did not want to be considered weak. And hence all tension and anxiety and delay till pressure came from igh quarters, and peace was restored. This time too the same obduracy is visible, and the the proffered hand, even of a neutral like Sir Narayan, is thrown back.

The whole spectacle was painful last year, and more so to-day. Can they not now, at least, openly say how far they are prepared to meet the operatives' demands? One can understand the mill-hands if they obstinate, unreasonable and even obdurate. They are an ignorant, unorganised mass, and are not expected to take long views and broad views of things. But the millowners as a class are commonly supposed to be intelligent, and reasonable, and kind and considerate and as having more of the humanizing influences of the times than the poor ignorant mill-hand. Will they care more for "prestige" than for call of our common humanity? Do they want more bloodshed? —Yours, etc.,

MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, Jan. 20.

WHO ARE THE MILLOWNERS?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I will be greatly obliged if you will publish this letter. The reason for trespassing on your valuable columns is the unchanged situation of the strike which troubles the mind of well-wishers of humanity. The most callous of all, the events is the obstinate and unreasonable attitude of the mill-owners. If we may say in the proper sense of the word mill-owner it means those who work for the welfare of the mill and these are the labourers whose profits from the hard and laborious works of the mill-workers. Cannot these wealthy men spare some money for the labourers who made them rich?—Yours, etc.,

S. V. M.

Andheri, Jan. 20.

DISTURBANCE AT DADAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Monday evening there was a small disturbance at Dadar by some *mavalis*, who looted one or two shops and picked up a quarrel with the police, which resulted in a fight between them causing injury to some men from both sides. Just this scuffle was over, a police party which was evidently 'phoned for by the police chowky, came on the scene and, as the complaint goes, gave a good beating with their *lathies*, to the civilian people in the street, instead of merely to the offending *mavalis*, most of whom had by that time already made their way! It being an evening time of a week-day, the street was naturally full of home returning civilian people, and the police party should have first taken care to see if their *lathies* were required there at all. It is a remarkable thing that not a single civilian in the street was attacked by the so-called *mavalis*, but at least a dozen would come forward to show their injuries at the hands of the police. In this action of the police justifiable? I do not attribute a bad motive to the police, it may be an over-enthusiasm in them, but such a rough handling and indiscriminate beating of the civilian peaceful public at the hands of the police, if it is a fact, is really unpardonable. May I hope that henceforth the police officers will instruct their sepoys to be more considerate in choosing their targets and not making peace-loving gentlemen victims of their *lathies*?—Yours, etc.,

P. G. S.

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MENACE TO CITY'S HEALTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nearly three weeks have elapsed since the great strike began, and the position is as dark as ever. The operatives are firm, perhaps relying on the justness of their cause. They are welcome to their belief. The capitalists are deaf to all human sufferings, as they can afford to wait and see. The general public has to look on helplessly. Meanwhile, the peace and health of the city are in imminent danger. Perhaps the good sense of the operatives and judicious postings of the military and police might preserve peace, but what about the city's health, Sir? Bombay does not mean only the mill magnates and their employees. At any moment a serious epidemic may break out, and the general public is equally liable to fall victim to it. With two lakhs of ignorant people wandering aimlessly, the danger is not imaginary. Let at least the December pay be given; the operatives have earned it by the sweat of their brow; this might lead some of them to clear out of Bombay. So much the less danger. The public that is directly not concerned is awfully weary, and pathetically cry, "for God's sake let some thing be done, and that too in time."—Yours, etc.,

B. L. M.

Parel, Jan. 20.

BOMBAY LABOUR SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An inaccuracy has occurred in the account of the Labour Settlement Committee's meeting held on the 19th instant, which has appeared in some of the local newspapers to-day. It is stated that "the Committee resolved to make a representation to his Excellency the Governor to the effect that the mill-workers were willing to resume work on the condition that their demands would be considered by the mill-owners within four or five days of such resumption of the work and requesting, etc." I have to point out that the resolution as given here is not correct. The original resolution of the Committee only stated that "[illegible] intervene in the matter, etc." The Committee asked the representatives of the mill-workers whether they would be willing to resume work on the condition that their demands would be considered by the mill-owners within four or five days of such resumption of work. The resolution did guarantee the willingness of the workers to resume work.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. CHITRE,
Secretary,
Bombay Labour Settlement Committee.
Servant of India Society's Home,
Girgaon, Bombay, Jan. 20.

FOR THE DEMOBBED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the notice appearing in your columns yesterday, calling meeting of demobbed Officers N. C. O.'s and men may I ask the promoters:—

1. If it is their intention to restrict this meeting to Officers etc., "who have served in a theatre of war?"

2. If a more convenient place than the Bombay Gymkhana could not be obtained for the meeting.

Regarding query No. 1 I would point out that there are a great number of demobbed "Terriers" and others in Bombay who have only served in India and if those who had the luck to serve in a theatre of war are going to keep their proposed organisation strictly to themselves then its time the "no theatre of war wallahs" got busy.

Regarding query No. 2. It seems to me extremely undesirable that a meeting of this description should be held in the Gymkhana. Very very few N. C. O.'s and men had the doubtful honour of visiting the Gymkhana during the war, same being strictly reserved for Officers and the Bombay "civvy" of that time, and I very much doubt whether the promoters of to-night's meeting will get very full attendance of the ex-N. C. O.'s and men.

I do not wish to create diversion in the ranks of the demobbed as in my opinion the position we must take up on the proposed Auxiliary Bill must be absolutely uncompromising, and it is essential that whatever position is taken up, must meet with the full approval of all Officers, N. C. O.'s and men, whether they have had the privilege of serving in a theatre of war or not.

In closing may I suggest that the promoters (in order to get a representative meeting) should convene another meeting at more suitable rendez vous and also give longer notice of same.—Yours, etc.,

LATE C. Q. M. S.

WORK BEFORE US.

SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the All-India and the Indian Home Rule Leagues a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, when Messrs. K. M. Munshi, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas, M. Mehta, M. A. Master, Drs. M. B Velkar, Sarvarkar, Seth Narandas Purshottamdas and others will speak on "The Work before Us." Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

A NEW ENGLISH WEEKLY.

THE "YOUNG SIND."

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 21.

The Bhartvasi Press of Hyderabad (Sind), is issuing from the 3rd February a new English weekly to be named "Young Sind", to serve as a link between Sind and the rest of India.

KATARPUR VICTIMS.

ALI BROTHERS PLEAD FOR MERCY.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 21.

Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohomed Ali have to-day, sent telegrams to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India asking that mercy be shown to the accused in the Katarpur Riot Case and stating that the Moslem opinion was with them.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of the 17th instant, under the title, "An Amritsar Sensation" we published a message from the "Independent" with the remark that the Associated Press did not send the news to us direct. We see that the statement was wrong; a message was delivered in the office, but was mislaid.

SALE OF GOLD BULLION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Of the tenders for Gold bullion presented at the 9th sale held on the 19th instant, all tenders at Rs. 26-13-4 per tola and above have been accepted in full. Individual tenders for a minimum quantity of 1,000 tolas at Rs. 26-13-3 have also been accepted. The total quantity of gold sold is 300,000 tolas, and the average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 26-14-7 per tola.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 21.

The only rain reported is an inch at Hyderabad, Deccan. The western disturbance is crossing the north-west frontier.

Forecast:—Some rain or snow in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

FRAWLEY'S OPENING NIGHT.

The looked-for season of the Frawley Company begins this evening at the Excelsio Theatre when Mr. T. Daniel Frawley and his players will present Austin Strong's three-act comedy, "Three Wise Fools." This play which enjoyed remarkable popularity in London and New York, has been one of the most successful in the Frawley repertoire during the company's present tour and Bombay play goers are assured of seeing the company in one of their best vehicles as the season opens here.

The plot of "Three Wise Fools" centres about three bachelors, past the prime of life who have settled into somewhat monotonou grooves in their every-day life. One of them rebels against the fact but his protests are of little avail until suddenly a more powerful influence for change appears in the person of a young girl ward. The effect on the staid and uneventful household is galvanic and the rejuvenation of the three old bachelors furnishes a delightful comedy theme. Complications of a serious sort arise and the household is further disturbed but finally the balance is restored and all ends with a laugh and general satisfaction.

Booking for the first three plays advertised by the Frawley Company has been very heavy and it is evident that the popular actor-manager is to receive a warm welcome on his return to Bombay.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch, classes in First-Aid Home Nursing, Home Hygiene, and M. Sanitation in English will be conducted in the Churni Road Municipal School, Girgaon, on every Sunday commencing from 25th January 1920.

The classes are open free to all without any distinction of cast and creed. All desirous to join these classes should register their names on attending the class on the above day 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Government of Madras have appointed a committee consisting of Major R. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., I.M.S., Rao Bahadur M. C. Koman and Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao to consider the question of abolishing the L.M.S. degree, and instituting the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons qualifications similar to that in England.

The S. S. Loyalty left Port Said on the 20th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 1st proximo.

CATTLE EXPORT FROM SIND.

AN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

A Press Note issued by Mr. H. Dow, Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, Civil Supplies says:—

A Press Note has recently been issued by the Bombay Government contradicting the reports that 60,000 cows had been recently exported from the Gujarat and stating that the total number of animals exported during the year 1919 was 1543. Some vernacular journals in Sind commenting on this rumour or its contradiction have suggested that a very large numbers of cows or she buffaloes have been exported from Sind. The "Hindu" of January 10th refers to the omission of any mention of Mesopotamia in the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay, and enquires whether there has been any export of the kind from Sind. The following figures are, therefore, published:—

During the period from April, 1918 to date, a period of nearly two years, the total number of cows exported by sea from Karachi otherwise than by military authorities was 2. The number of buffaloes similarly exported during the same period was nil. On military account, the total number of cows exported to all destinations during this period was 802, and the number of buffaloes exported was 257. There is no records as to whether the buffaloes were of he male or female species, but probably the reater proportion were of the female species. The total number of cows and buffaoes exported from Sind both on Civil and Military account during the last 21 months thus 1061.

The following facts bearing on the same subject are also published for public information. The last cattle census held in ind was in 1915-16, when the total number cows in Sind was over 700,000, and the total number of she buffaloes was over 80,000. These figures do not include young stock, which number, including calves and buffalo calves of both sexes, 5,65,000. There was heavy mortality among the cattle last year, but during the greater part of the period above referred to there was a considerable influx, of cows into Sind by land from Las Bela territory into Karachi District, and from Thar desert into Thar and Parkar, Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts in Karachi. These cattle while making the question of providing fodder more difficult, largely increased the amount of milk available for local consumption. These cattle were driven back into their homelands after the fall of rain and the yield of other long period of drought they have passed through. These facts explain the temporary deficiency in quantity and the consequent high price of milk and milk products in Karachi.

DISHONOURED CHEQUE

Before Mr. G. R. Khairas at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Chimanlal charged George William Lamb with cheating. The accused was an engineer on board the King Fredrick and he went to complainant Purshottam Kanji's shop at Mangaldas Market and purchased cloth to the extent of Rs. 160 and passed a cheque for that amount on Cox & Company, signing it as S. Brown. The cheque was dishonoured, and the accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

It is understood that the Madras Stock Exchange has nearly received the required number of applications for membership, and that the list will be closed within the course of fortnight or so.

* * * *

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras will be held on Thursday the 12th February for the purpose of considering the scheme for the formation of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three presidency banks and if desirable, of passing a [illegible] the said scheme [illegible] tors to give effect [illegible] there modifications.

* *

At a p[illegible] of Madras [illegible] ng 10 s[illegible] ocal Le[illegible] Legislat[illegible] of Sh[illegible]

LATEST CABLES

ATTACK ON MISS F. NIGHTINGALE SHORE.

MAN DETAINED IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Jan. 22.

A man has been detained in London in connection with the attack on Miss Florence Nightingale Shore. It appears that the suspected man was acquainted with Miss Shore.

THE GOLD CASE.

TRIAL AT BOW STREET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Jan. 22.

Those arrested in connection with the Gold Case were brought up at Bow Street, today. Evidence showed that £3,500 in gold coins were found in home and in possession of the accused, when they were arrested. Accused have been remanded on bail, ranging from five hundred to thousand sterling.

SHAH AT BRUSSELS.

BELGIUM'S FRIENDSHIP TOWARDS PERSIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Jan. 22.

Brussels.—The Shah and numerous suite, including four Persian Princes arrived from Paris on January 14th by a special train. They were received at the station by the King of Belgians and a number of distinguished personages with military honours. At a banquet in the evening in the Palace the King made a speech, emphasising Belgium's friendship towards Persia. The Shah left to-day for France. The King of Belgians was present at the station.

RELATIONSHIP WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

COLONEL WARD'S CONDEMNATION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2-10 p.m. Jan. 21.

Colonel Ward in a speech emphatically condemned opening up of relations with the Soviet and declared that no such thing as a co-operative society or trade union existed [illegible] union property and funds on the ground that they belonged to the capitalist regime and the relationship between employer and the employed had ceased to exist. Therefore trade unions were no longer necessary.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

MR. MILLERAND'S EXTRA PORTFOLIO

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Jan. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

The Havas Agency says that M. Millerand has formed Cabinet which is chiefly the previous Ministry with a number of changes. M. Millerand takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in addition to Premiership.

ALLEGED MELTING OF GOLD COIN,

PROSECUTION BY BANK OF ENGLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Jan. 21.

The "Daily Mail" says:—Seven people including a barrister and his wife and two Hatton Garden diamond merchants were arrested in London yesterday evening in connection with a remarkable case in which the Bank of England is prosecuting under a Section of the Defence of the Realm Act, which prohibited melting of gold coin. The transactions concerned represent hundreds of thousands. Several thousands discovered at the [illegible] there

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SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT BART.

A SERIES of Tableaux of INDIAN PICTURES by Parsi ladies and gentleman in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m. Details as to tickets of admission, etc., will be announced latter.

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Work Before Us.

SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

UNDER the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the All-India and the Indian Home Rule Leagues a PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 6 p.m., (S.T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, when Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. A. Master, Drs. M. B. Velkar, Savarkar, Sheth Narandas Purshottamdas and others will speak on "The Work Before Us."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 22, 1919.

LOOKING FOR A SIGN.

Even in ancient times, whenever a new dispensation was announced, prophets were asked to show a sign to the people to prove that their message was true. We in India are told that we are on the threshold of a New Era, and if people look for a sign heralding the days of goodwill, they merely act according to the age-long impulse of all peoples. Mr. N. C. Kelkar who last week delivered a lecture on the absorbing theme of all parties, and lecturers—"The Work before Us"—spoke like a sceptic who looked for some manifestation in proof of the reality of the New Era. Mr. Kelkar's lecture is one of the best we have had on the subject and we are, therefore, more than interested in the wistful manner in which he is scanning the firmament for a sign that the invitation to co-operate is genuine. For co-operation, two willing parties are essential, and if his Majesty's injunction is to be fulfilled, we should have a cordial understanding between the officials and the people. If Mr. Kelkar has allowed himself to be dominated by the touch of weary scepticion, we are not disposed to blame him. The subject of political co-operation is a hackneyed commonplace in India. We heard it even in days before the Minto-Morley reforms. Lord Ripon, for instance, expected a period of co-operation and transference of power in the sphere of local self-government, but what every non-official connected with it has experienced, is the tendency to have a system which is positively uncomfortable for him. After the Minto-Morley reforms, the call for co-operation became a mockery, because responsibility remained one-sided, and it was the desire of the bureaucracy, barring a few exceptions here and there, to keep popular representatives at a mile's length lest they should trespass on their preserve. In all the shuffles of municipal reform, the civilian is there to secure in his hands the decisive strings of power. As to what will happen in the Montagu-Sinha era, it is hazardous to foretell; but while we understand Mr. Kelkar's anxiety about the intentions of officials, we think he is a little too exacting as he asks them first to exhibit credentials of their willingness to co-operate. To us the theme of co-operation does not seem worth interminable discussion, as the experiences of the New Era are still in front of us. Mr. Kelkar fears that if we advance a step to narrow the distance, the official may retreat the same length to retain the measure of separation. The official will perhaps tell the same story of caution on his part. There is, unfortunately, plenty of mutual suspicion and good grounds for it, but it is futile to watch for spectacular assurances from either side when the experiences of the reform will urge both sides to realise the certainty of coalescence, or of repulsion.

There is one thing precedent to fruitful co-operation and Mr. Kelkar is right in dwelling on it. Co-operation is impossible between two people, when one of them reckons himself superior, by some divine dispensation, to the other. It is [illegible] tradition of unques- [illegible] hat is so, we should [illegible] uting to the assert our comrade- vernment bound ot hesi- the t are nt has ppor- tunity. If Indians have said hard things of him, he has always had the privilege of enjoying and manipulating absolute authority in return for the floriferous abuse that never really harmed him. Indians have never believed in his willingness to part with power and his reluctance to serve where he ruled, is quite a natural infirmity. That he is invariably opposed to constitutional reform, there can be no doubt, and if his ex-colleagues in their retirement choose to magnify the difficulties of reform and invent charges of moral and mental obliquity on the part of Indians it merely denotes the complexion of their traditional views. There have been, as we have said, honourable exceptions. But members of the Civil Service themselves have testified to the avarice of power and exclusiveness, which are the badge of their tribe. The views of Indians touching the absolutism of the Civil Service and its evil effects on the progress of the community were never so fully and cogently expressed as in Sir Sankaran Nair's dissenting minutes. Mr. Montagu was no warm admirer of the system as he exposed its antediluvian character in Parliament. The Civilian has lost the touch with people which his predecessors, dealing less with files and more with human beings, had enjoyed. His authority became an anachronism, and he himself became suspicious of his surroundings. The Punjab has revealed the extreme lengths of barbarity to which he could, when irresponsible, go. It is not his fault if his Service is producing great figures and little men. Frankly he was opposed to the curtailment of his powers and the ferment in the Service after the return of Mr. Montagu was an evidence of it. This is what the most thorough-going of Civilians said to the Joint Committee with regard to the consequences of reform:—"I think the standard of efficiency will certainly be lowered, because even those who do not resign would be discouraged by the fact that they saw many of their fellows in the Service leaving, and also discouraged by the hesitation of men of the same type to enter the Service. They would simply carry on till they had earned their pensions and would not show the same zeal and perhaps the same ability as they would in other circumstances." The witness then enlarged upon the prospect of wholesale resignations. Civilians are not unaccustomed to serve under Indians. Capable Europeans do it in Indian States under Indian administrators. The talk of un-British duties being imposed on them, was twaddle, because Indians want and are accustomed to honesty and efficiency of administration which are not the peculiar attributes of any nation. We never believed in the revolt of the Civil Service and even the Joint Committee favoured the Service through sympathy and not by intimidation. The Civil Service is the most princely service in the world, and British officers know too well their own interests and opportunities of good work to think it necessary to proclaim, like Mrs. Micawber, that they never contemplate desertion. **Lord Meston with better discrimination** promised on behalf of his Service the loyal adherence of officers to the law and intentions of Parliament.

Now the Civilian has two courses open to him: one is loyally and manfully to assist and expedite the growth of responsible government in India, the other to fret and resolve on demonstrating the folly of wresting power from his hands. There may be a few belonging to the second category, there may be some who are given to the mood of resignation and indifference. But we hope the majority will have determination enough to adapt themselves to the aims of new conditions, and give up the ill-will of encroachment. The reform scheme is delicate conception, which is liable to collapse with the first strain of experience. Civilians will have a great part in making or marring it. Recently we saw in a Calcutta paper a hint given to British officers that they should give a long rope for the pranks of Ministers: the idea is that officials instead of helping them with goodwill and patience should compass their downfall and disgrace. Are these British officials prepared to pledge themselves to a furtive policy of destruction and so demonstrate the unfitness of Indians for Mr. Montagu's reforms? A certain class, it is possible, may indulge in dreams of elaborate retaliation, or else advice of the kind would not have been forthcoming. Accustomed to dictate policy many of them will have the chance of making administration a vexatious impossibility for Ministers. Governors and their English colleagues will have, is they want to give the Ministers and the legislature the smallest chance of success, to try to curtail their needs and, even at a sacrifice, help the Ministers in their embarrassing outlook and the cost of constructive work. The experiment is unprecedented and will call for the greatest spirit of comradeship between Indians and Europeans. British officials have had their tradition of free rule and superior authority. They will have to bend down and adjust themselves to the needs of the New Era. They will not be able to accomplish it in a day, but theirs is the opportunity of bringing about co-operation because of the position of unquestioned advantages they enjoyed and must now relax. The secret of succeeding or destroying lies in their hands. If they remember the high mission of their race, they will sacrifice the sweets of power, and aid the promotion of an ideal of no privilege but equal rights and duties framed by the best statesmanship of their country. Either they must go against the bidding and genius of their people or wholeheartedly assist in their fulfilment. We ourselves trust that better judgment will prevail and the grumblings, heard and unheard now, will dwindle into silence. And Mr. Kelkar, immersed in the legitimate distrust of the past, will, we feeel sure, not hesitate indefinitely, about the *bona fides* of the New Era: trust begets trust. Mr. Kelkar's difficulty is the lack of a sign of goodwill. Goodwill is expected from all, and it will not be amiss if we for our own part express our intentions **unequivocally.**

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

Few would be found who would quarrel with the statement issued by the Khilafat Deputation regarding Lord Chelmsford's reply to its address. The Deputation holds that the reply was courteous but disappointing. Disappointing it certainly was because the Viceroy gave no hope of the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey. On the other hand he declared that the question was not in the hands of Britain, that Turkey appealed to the sword and that by the sword it would be judged and lastly wanted an assurance of Mahomedan loyalty, whatever happened. It was not a speech calculated to hearten the Mahomedans. The Deputation has done well, fearing the final decision any day, in putting forth the minimum demand that will satisfy the Mahomedans. Firstly the independence of Turkish Turkey must be assured in accordance with the pledge of the Premier. Secondly, Arabia as delimited by Moslem authorities, and the Holy Places of Islam must be under the control of the Khalif. The Deputation has no fault to find with the proposal of local autonomy for Arabia. It further welcomes adequate guarantees for the protection of non-Moslem races under the Sultan of Turkey. Nothing can be more modest and reasonable than this demand as put forth by the Deputation. It is far better and juster to place autonomous Arabia under the Sultan of Turkey rather than create a British Arabia and a French Arabia. The Deputation has made it clear that it wishes for a really independent Turkey. All idea of placing Turkey under a mandate deserves to be definitely abandoned. What the situation requires is not an emasculated Turkey under a puppet but a strong Turkey under a real constitutional ruler. The final words of the Khilafat Deputation ought to weigh with the Allies and a fair, just and honest settlement with Turkey should be made. The opportunity of winning over Turkey to the side of the Allies for ever should not be missed. It would indeed be an incomparable stroke of statesmanship to produce contentment throughout the Islamic world by assuring to the Khalif his status, dignity and dominions. It is needless to urge again, as the Deputation does, that Islam does not recognize a spiritual head deprived of his temporal powers. The situation is grave; let it not be minimised or made light of. The true statesmen is he who sees the coming cloud and adjusts his line of action accordingly. Any discussion of Mahomedan loyalty, whatever be the fate of Turkey, is as uncalled for as it is unjust. We fervently trust that such a situation will never arise and that Britain will strain every nerve to conclude a just and honourable settlement with Turkey in recognition of unquestioned loyalty of Mahomedans to the King-Emperor.

Our morning contemporary wishes us to believe that England has not got a decisive voice at the Conference and that the decision has to be arrived at by the Powers in concert. The "Times of India" is too modest; its diffidence in regard to the powers of England does little credit to its patriotism. It is easy to see why it pretends that England is weak, and can do nothing for Turkey. In the same breath our contemporary asks the Indian Mahomedans to bear in mind that Turkey must meet with its deserts. The "Times of India" tells us that but for Turkey peace would have been concluded in 1915 and that Turkey is responsible for the loss of a million lives and thousands of millions in money. We are anxious to respect the historical attainments of our contemporary but we wish that it had drawn the line at Russia and would not have held Turkey responsible for the Russian collapse. The "Times of India" however is of opinion that because Turkey closed the Dardanelles, the Russian *debacle* followed. It is sheer waste of time to controvert such fanatical notions based on half truths. It is unmeaning to plead Britain's inability to help and save Turkey and at the same time to argue that Turkey must be punished. Our contemporary proposes to publish a graph and prove that the treatment of Turkey in no way differs from the treatment meted out to other enemy countries. Let it not also forget to publish a graph illustrating what portions of these enemy countries are held by the Allies and distributed amongst themselves under a mandate or otherwise. With an assumed indignation the "Times of India" asks: Are we to restore Armenians to Turkish rule or to sweep away these independent Governments which have been created during the war? The cool daring of our contemporary is unrivalled. Will it publish the percentage of Armenians in Armenia? It is an Armenia without Armenians which the Allies propose to free; if at all, the Armenians should come under the clause protecting the interests of minorities. As to independent countries carved out of Turkey, does our contemporary know what it is saying? Are Mesopotamia under the British and Syria under the French and Palestine under the Jews and the British and Smyrna under the Greeks and so on, *independent* countries? Was it for this that the Great War was fought? What principle does this arrangement satisfy? It is division of spoils pure and simple and let not insult be added to injury by dragging in independence. The "Times of India" further argues that an immediate war will have to be waged to hand over these "independent" territories to Turkey again. What the "Times of India" says about an 'immediate' war is quite true, only it is being waged by different Powers to get slices of Turkey which they have apportioned to themselves without in the least consulting either the Turkish Government or the inhabitants concerned. Does our contemporary know what the Greeks did in Smyrna and what the French are doing in Syria? There is very little of self-determination in what has taken place in regard to Turkey. All our contemporary's perversions cannot convince any one of the justice or wisdom of the measures taken against Turkey. The "Times of India" grasps with avidity the solution suggested by some Mahomedans in London that the King of Hedjaz should receive his investiture at the hands of the Sultan of Turkey as the representative of the Khalif. The solution has been put forth without any sanction from the Islamic world and is not one that, under existing circumstances, will command acceptance from the religions point of view which must be the determining factor. It is for this reason more than any other that the Khilafat Deputation would be better advised to leave for Europe at the earlist moment so that it may correctly and truly represent the Mahomedan sentiments and feelings. Fanciful schemes will not be of the slightest avail and would only alienate Islam. And the "Times of India" in supporting this solution has suppressed the most important feature of it and that is the absolute independence of the King of Hedjaz of any foreign control or guidance. The essence of the Khilafat is independent temporal power of the Sultan over the Jazirat-ul-Arab. This essential condition will cease to exist if the King of Hedjaz remains, as it is proposed, under the sphere of influence of Britain. Britain should insist upon the right solution being accepted by the Peace Conference and should ask her Allies to abandon all ambition of sharing the Turkish spoils, by setting the example herself. In this way alone, will a lasting peace be assured. Latest cables show that the Turkish problem has been thrown into the background by the far more urgent Bolshevik danger and that it is now possible that the problem will not be dealt with by the present gathering of the Allied delegates. The new danger is, to no small extent, the creation of the proposed policy of the Allies towards Turkey and there is no weapon more efficacious and powerful in combating it than the substitution of that policy by one that is informed purely and essentially by the purpose of the Great War.

Mrs. Besant left Madras on Tuesday for Benares to be present at the Hindu University Convocation on the 26th instant.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd received H. H. the Junior Begum Saheba of Janjira on Wednesday morning.

Notes of the Day.

Soaring Prices.

The Department of Statistics has just issued reports on the prices of various grains during the fortnight ending December 15, 1919, which afford interesting study. Reckless statements have been made in some quarters that the prices of grain are dwindling down. We request persons making these statements to study the following figures:—"The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India showed an increase of 44 per cent. as compared with the average level at the corresponding period in the last three years. The price of rice recorded a rise of 40 per cent. (unweighted average), the weighted average showing an increase of 52 per cent. In the principal rice producing areas, the rise was 47 per cent. in Bengal, 74 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa, 56 per cent. in the Madras Presidency and 51 per cent. in Burma. Wheat prices increased by 27 per cent. in India showing a rise of 18 per cent. in the Punjab, 33 per cent. in the United Provinces, 30 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Berar and 28 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency. Among the minor grains there was a rise of 39 per cent. in maize, 38 per cent. in jawar, 34 per cent. in barley, and 29 per cent. in bajri. The rise in arhar dal was 77 per cent., and in gram 69 per cent. The price of ghee advanced by 53 per cent., and that of gur by 58 per cent. On the other hand, salt prices fell by 10 per cent. The noticeable changes in provincial prices are a rise of 15 per cent. in gram in the Bombay Presidency and of 39 per cent. in gur in the Madras Presidency." Are these figures not striking enough to open the eyes of the mill-owners who have adopted an uncompromising attitude in regard to the demands of the workers? Moreover, if the profits are doubled, workers have a *prima facie* right to obtain a corresponding rise in their earnings, and the burden is on the mill-agents to show why the workmen should not share in the profits in a common proportion. Instead of viewing the matter from the standpoint of common profits, they seem to expect the workers to show to their satisfaction the realities of their family budgets, judged according to the cost of rice, ghee, and cloth.

A Tilt at Home Rulers.

Even in days before Home Rulers trespassed on the precincts of the Corporation, there were complaints touching the laxity of attendance and the exodus of thirsty members to the tea-room. Dr. Nariman's motion, like the curate's egg, was good in parts and we are glad that the Corporation was given an opportunity of agreeing on the obvious principle, that absentee members were worthy of censure. They win the election and cease to be there, but Dr. Nariman spoiled his case by expatiating on particular names which he had no business to mention at all. Members have always the option of resigning, a fact which seems to have escaped the mind of Dr. Nariman. The most sensible view of the complaint was taken by Mr. Jamnadas who pointed out that the right development to await in case of remissness was the protest of the constituencies that chose the defaulters. We wish the constitutional practice of bringing the interest of electors into living, critical contact with their representatives, were better established. That is the only constitutional remedy, and if Dr. Nariman had understood it, he would not have inveighed against particular members over an evil with which hoary sinners were associated.

MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

GREETINGS AND MESSAGE.

Lala Gowardhandas who was recently released from Lahore Central Jail under Royal Clemency, sends us the following for publication:—

I take this opportunity to offer my grateful and sincere thanks to my friends and co-workers who have obliged me by sending messages of congratulations and good-will on my release. To-day when I am out of the jail to move and breath freely, my heart goes to hundreds of young men who are still incarcerated in the Punjab and Andeman Jails and to whom the Royal Clemency has not yet been extended. On the day of my release from the Lahore Central Jail, many of my fellow Martial Law Prisoners with loving and affectionate hearts and with tears in their eyes came to embrace me and in bidding me good bye they desired me to express thanks on their behalf to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and others for their selfless and patriotic services and unflinching devotions to the cause of their Motherland in the time of her dire distress. They also asked me to appeal to the *Leaders* of both the parties to continue agitation until wrongs are righted, justice is vindicated before the bar of the civilized world, truth and righteousness got triumphant and hundreds of innocent young men still rotting in Jail are set free. I may assure my countrymen that many of these Martial Law Prisoners with whom I have shared the joys and sorrow, trials and tribulations of the Jail life for the last eight months are behaving well and bearing their misfortunes patiently, silently and heroically in the thought that their sufferings may inspire others to work courageously, manly and fearlessly for the good of their Motherland. Their tribute at the alter of the Motherland are the tears wrung out from the secret chamber of their loving and affectionate hearts and their homage at this shrine is suffering, sorrow and sacrifice. May God give us the supreme courage to speak, to act and to suffer in the faith that the sufferings will consecrate the cause which we all hold dear and near to our hearts.

GOWARDHANDASS,
Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

The Lady Wenlock and the Hon. Irend Lawley have arrived at Government House.

Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali arrived at Cawnpore on Wednesday.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi arrived at Cawnpore on Wednesday afternoon.

THE BOLSHEVIK DANGER

THROWS TURKISH PROBLEM INTO BACKGROUND.

THE PROBLEM WILL NOT BE DEALT WITH

BY PRESENT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 22.

PARIS.—The Turkish problem has been thrown into the background by the far more urgent Bolshevik danger. It is now possible that the Turkish problem will not be dealt with by the present gathering of Allied delegates.

WHY DENIKIN RETREATED.

THE STRUGGLE WOULD STILL CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m. Jan. 21.

The "Daily Express" telegram from Novorossisk says that Denikin interviewed at Taganrog attributed his retreat to the overwhelming Bolshevik masses. He relied on the continued help of France and Britain, but if all help were withdrawn and his cause temporarily eclipsed, the struggle would continue, for it was impossible to tolerate the idea of a permanent Bolshevik triumph. He refused to countenance the idea of calling on Germany for help which was the cry of only a small section of the pessimists.

TERMS OF PEACE TREATY WITH HUNGARY.

DELEGATION TAKES TIME TO SUBMIT OBSERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Jan. 21.

PARIS.—The Hungarian delegates have been given a fortnight to submit their observations on the Treaty under which Hungary *inter alia* recognises the Independence of the Jugo-Slav and the Tzecho Slovak States. The frontiers of the new Hungary will be determined by a Commission of seven, of whom five will be appointed by the Allies. The total strength of the Hungarian Army is fixed at 35,000 and no heavy guns are permitted.

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Jan. 21.

COPENHAGEN.—The Letts continue to advance against the Bolsheviks and have captured a number of villages north of Rieshiza for which a violent battle is proceeding. The Bolshevists have been largely reinforced. The British General Burt addressed the Lettish and Polish troops at Dvinsk congratulating them on their successes.

A RIAN DELEGATION.

ALLIES HAND OVER TERMS OF PEACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

PARIS.—The Allies have handed the terms of peace to the Hungarian Delegation. The Treaty in the main follows the line of the treaty of St. Germain with Austria.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS

RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY ROUNDS OF DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Jan. 21.

SYDNEY.—In the first singles match of the Challenge Round for the Davis Cup between Australia and Britain G. L. Patterson (Australia) beat Major Arthur Lowe (Britain), 6/4; 6/3 2/6; 6/2.

In the second singles match Colonel Kingscote (Britain) beat J. O. Anderson (Australia) 7/5; 6/2; 6/4.

SEQUEL TO BERLIN RIOTS.

FAILURE OF COMMENTS CALL FOR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S T[illegible])

LONDO[illegible] Jan. 16.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Jan. 21.

BERLIN.—The communists call for a two-[illegible]-hour strike as a protest against the killing of the demonstration on the 13th inst. [illegible] was practically a failure. The tramways were partly affected and a few factories cl[illegible]d.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

FOR GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 21.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field in Mesopotamia.

D.S.O.:—Captain J. D. Fraser, for marked gallantry and good leadership. While commanding a small force he was heavily attacked for twenty-four hours on May 30, at Qarahangir, but inspired all ranks to greater efforts, and maintained a stout defence until the arrival of reinforcements.

M.C.—Lieutenant E. N. Goddard. During an attack on the Suwari camp, on August 14, he displayed untiring zeal and contempt of danger. He controlled the command most ably all the day. The failure of enemy attack was almost entirely due to his foresight.

M.C.:—Rassaldar Rewat Singh, 32nd Lancers, for marked gallantry and good work on May 30, at Qarahanjir. When his squadron was heavily attacked he used a Hotchkiss gun and delayed the enemy considerably. Though wounded, he continued action, enabling the squadron to retire.

M.C.:—Jemadar Lal Shah Gul, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. At Sheranis on September 17, with two sections he captured point close to the enemy hangars, and although heavily fired on he maintained the position for two hours without support, until ordered to withdraw. He showed great gallantry in moving wounded and controlled command most skilfully.

M.C.:—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Connor. On July 18, he went from Fort Maude to the Barley Hill picquet, and though wounded attended the wounded under fire until they were evacuated. He was again wounded, but continued on duty till July 20.

M.C.:—Lieutenant C. W. Harvey. At Dakka, on July 3, after three unsuccessful attacks made on the Twin Peaks he led two weak platoons successfully against the Peaks inflicting many casualties on the enemy who retired. He showed great gallantry and able leadership.

M.C.:—Lieutenant Augustus Oates. He commanded at Fort Maude on July 18, and when Barley Hill was attacked showed cool and able leadership in directing the effort to assist the picquet. Heavy losses of the enemy were largely due to his excellent dispositions.

M.C.:—Captain H. V. Yule. From June 6 to 8, he marched two hundred Gurkhas through the enemy country, fifty-four miles in forty-three hours, to reinforce Fort Sandeman. He forced a way through, after suffering considerable casualties, and by bold and able leadership materially aided situation at the Fort.

TRADING WITH FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES.

AUSTRALIA'S RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

MELBOURN.—The Federal Government has prohibited all imports from and exports to the former enemy countries without the consent of the Commonwealth Ministes of Customs.

FORMATION OF JOINT AIR BOARD.

A Joint Air Board representing the Navy and the Army is being constituted to take over the control of the present air service. The Peace Commonwealth Minister of Defence says that the question of air service must be reconsidered as the consequence of Lord Jellicoe's reports.

U. S. WAR SUPPLIES GIVEN TO POLAND.

GENERAL BLISS ON REVIVAL OF EUROPEAN WAR.

BOLSHEVIK MENACE TO THE WEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

WASHINGTON.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, recommended that America's surplus war supplies in Europe should be given to Poland to help her against the Bolsheviks. He added that the Allies were considering participation in the movement to help the Poles.

General Bliss a member of the Peace delegation declared that the revival of the European war was not improbable, if Poland were unable to withstand the Bolsheviks. The military experts increasingly believed that the Bolsheviks would turn against Poland and he was of opinion that the United States should request the Allies to give their surplus supplies to, Poland because Poland was the possible storm centre of Europe. The Military experts believed that the Bolsheviks would not attempt to press eastward of the Lake Baikal against the Japanese and that instead of sending armies to India or Turkey they would probably try a military propaganda. He opined that this indicated the westward movement of the Bolsheviks.

NEW BRITISH FIVE YEAR 5½ P. C. LOAN.

ITS SPECIAL FEATURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Jan. 21.

Newspapers commenting on the new British five year 5½ per cent. loan emphasise that the special faeture is that the loan is redeemable under five years at the option of the holder by a notice given in January 1921, 1922 or 1923 requiring repayment twelve months later. Another feature is that the new bonds and interest are exempt from British taxation including incomtax for the holders not resident in the United Kingdom. The object of the loan is to replace the obligations totalling about 200 millions maturing in the present year.

REVELATIONS OF WILLY-NICKY LETTERS.

KAISER'S NOTE ON BRITISH VIGILANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

The instalment of the Willy-Nicky letter which the "Morning Post" publishes to-day contains a letter written by the Kaiser on August 22nd, 1905 in which he says "the arch-intriguer and mischief-maker, as you have rightly called King Edward, has been hard at work in the last months". The Kaiser cites the report of the "German gentleman I sent to Cowes to observe the Entente Cordiale", of the conversation with King Edward to show "how wide a net for secret information King Edward has cast over Europe and over you. He first let his press launch the idea of a visit to me and when all the papers in Europe had taken it up and talked it over he suddenly published an insulting dementi declaring that my Foreign Office had started the idea. The first lie I ever came across.

After this he invites my son behind my back to visit him in England. I have of course stopped that business. His Fleet is in the act of visiting our shores and I think this will open the eyes of many Germans who are still loth to vote money for the extension of our fleet. We shall send many down by rail and steamer to take an object lesson. They will, I hope, learn the necessity of building a strong fleet."

Writing on August 25th the Kaiser says:—

I have ordered my fleet to shadow the British and when they have anchored to lay themselves near the British Fleet, to give them a dinner and make them as drunk as possible to find out what they are about and then sail off again. I think the astonishment will be great as the English a swell as our people believe that our Fleet will be in North Sea. So don't tell anybody for secret must be well kept. Tata."

PROTEST AGAINST PUBLICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Stockholm correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that the ex-Kaiser writing to an old friend Prince Fuerstenberg complains bitterly of the publication of the correspondence as a violation of justice and says he is preparing open protest through his Berlin lawyer.

INCRE[redacted]

DECREA[redacted]

WHAT IS [redacted]

(REUTE[redacted]

The Food Con[redacted] a speech expres[redacted] upward tendenc[redacted] due to the decre[redacted] The only way o[redacted] cover new sour[redacted] competition. He[redacted] Bolshevists but [redacted] stringency in B[redacted] cut off from the [redacted] which was the w[redacted] tap these source[redacted] prices. If it wa[redacted] resume the trad[redacted] undoubtedly ope[redacted] wealth and emp[redacted] do so he was con[redacted] America would. [redacted] that for some tim[redacted] munication with [redacted] agencies which [redacted] Soviet opposition [redacted] in the Soviet te[redacted]

NITROGEN P[redacted] COMMITTEE.

ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Jan. 21.

The Nitrogen Products Committee in its final report recommends the adoption of the measures for synthetic production of the nitrogen compounds on a large scale to enable the country to dispense with Chilean nitrate in war time and urges the establishment of the calcium cyanide process in Great Britain without delay on a scale sufficient to produce sixty thousand tons of cyanide annually. Necessary electrical energy should be obtained either from water-power in Scotland or by a large steam power station. The report submits proposals for conserving and increasing the existing output of combined nitrogen and also for the better utilising of coal and the reducing of the consumption of raw coal as fuel. It suggests the framing of a co-ordinated policy to safe-guard the future nitrogen requirements of the Empire, and concludes:—Nitrogen fixation will be a new key industry and therefore it requires active Government support.

WOOL INVESTIGATION SUB-COMMITTEE

A STATEMENT ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Jan. 21.

Several members of the Sub-Committee investigating the price of wool have issued a statement inviting the public to await the report of the Sub-Committee. They point out that no investigation has as yet been begun regarding the cost of production and distribution of yarns and of the profits arising from them. It is therefore suggested that any reports on yarn profits are only guesswork and therefore [redacted]ding.

PROPOSED INTERNA[redacted] CONFEREN[redacted]

APPEAL PUBLISHED S[redacted] IN U. S. AND [redacted]

(REUTER'S SPECIAL [redacted]
LO[redacted]
Recd. 2[redacted]

The appeal of the finan[redacted] an international financi[redacted] conference which was al[redacted] United States Governme[redacted] simultaneously in Britai[redacted] tries mentioned in the A[redacted] British memorial is si[redacted] Stewart Addis and [redacted] Kindersley Directors [redacted] England, Mr. Asquith, [redacted] Robert Cecil, Mr. Clynes[redacted] Mr. Reginald McKenna, [redacted] leader, Mr. Thomas and a num[redacted] nent bankers. The memorial as[redacted] in other countries is signed by [redacted] nent locally.

STRIKE OR LOCK OUT?

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT?

SIR NARAYAN INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATION TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

WHY THEY STRUCK WORK.

NOT FOR FUN OR MISCHIEF."

[redacted] was the twentieth day of the [redacted] and it passed without any change [redacted]tion as regards the question of [redacted]f the dispute. A couple of dis[redacted]k place in the morning, some of [redacted] indulging in looting at Grant [redacted]tone-throwing along Parel Road. [redacted] in Marathi and Urdu over the [redacted] Sir Narayan Chandavarkar [redacted]nted yesterday among the strik[redacted]ng what passed during the last [redacted]tween the Labour Settlement [redacted]nd the Millowners Committee. [redacted]rther stated therein that the Labour Settlement Committee again met on the 19th to consider the reply received from the Millowners' Committee. In a consultation they had with the representatives of workmen present at the meeting it was found that the latter were not willing to resume work unless and until they were granted an increase in wages, and a notice to that effect was posted on the gates of the mills. The handbill went on to say that the Labour Settlement Committee decided at that meeting to place the workmen's demands before His Excellency the Governor with a request to His Excellency to bring about a settlement of the deadlock between them and the owners. It added that in accordance with this decision, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was going to place before his Excellency in a day or two a full statement of their case, and the result thereof would be communicated to them. It concluded by exherting the workmen to behave in a peaceful manner which would have the effect of strengthening their case and expressing a hope that they would bear in mind this exhortation.

Parel Road was again the scene of a disturbance yesterday. About a thousand strikers collected near the Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station, unyoked some coal carts that were passing along the road at the time, scattering the coal about, and then started throwing lumps of coal and stones at passing vehicles. They showered large quantities of coal as well as stones on tram cars, with the result that two passengers including a lady were badly hurt. This occurrence necessitated the holding up of all vehicular traffic near the Victoria Gardens. On information being received, patrols came up and restored order. Further up Parel Road, there was a disturbance in the neighbourhood of Lalwadi, where also the strikers threw stones at tram cars and other vehicles but quiet prevailed on the pickets arriving on the spot. In view of the looting incidents that have occurred during the last two days, the shopkeepers along this road are still feeling nervous and some did not open their shops, yesterday while others carried on their trade with doors half closed. The strikers indulged in some looting at Naigam also yesterday.

A MEETING OF STRIKERS.

[redacted] meeting of strikers was held yesterday [redacted]ing in the Manaji Hall at DeLisle Road [redacted] the above handbill was distributed [redacted] them and speeches made by Messrs. [redacted]alokerker and Bole, two of the hono[redacted]cretaries of the Labour Settle[redacted]mittee. There was some shouting [redacted] proceedings, the two speakers [redacted]mewhat difficult, to make heard [redacted]d. But they eventually sue[redacted]ssing them.

[redacted]d in the Port Trust work[redacted] meeting a Matarpakhadi [redacted]ey resolved to send in a [redacted]e authrities, enumerat[redacted]

[redacted]EN OF MAZAGAON [redacted]TINUES.

[redacted]orkmen of the [redacted] yesterday. The [redacted]orking in the [redacted]oria Docks, [redacted]d-day meal [redacted] to the [redacted]ys ago. [redacted] at Grant [redacted]ber of [redacted]oted a [redacted] On [redacted]ector

THE OPERATIVES' CASE.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR.

The following representation has been submitted to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on behalf of the Labour Settlement Committee:—

As President of the recently formed Bombay Labour Settlement Committee, I am desired by my Committee to place before Your Excellency the present position in regard to the strike of mill operatives, as it emerges from the correspondence appended hereto between the Committee of the Mill-Owners' Association, on the one hand, and myself acting on the instruction of my Committee, on the other.

2. The circumstances in which my Committee was formed and its constitution, are fully set forth in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of my first letter to the Committee of the Mill-Owners' Association. It consists of representatives of the Social Service League, and of five others organisations which had all been working in [redacted] of the strike [redacted] bers generally, [redacted] the working cl[redacted] on my Committee [redacted] mill operatives elected [redacted] held in the centres o[redacted] the 11th and 12th ins[redacted]

3. A comparison be[redacted] the second replies of the Secretary of Owners' Association yields the follo[redacted] sult. In their first reply the Committee that Association declined to *consider* the demands of the workers as formulated in my letter of the 14th instant until they returned to work, and were prepared to *consider* them immediately on resumption of work by the Mill operatives. In their second reply, they say they are ready and very willing to make such alterations and concessions as the economic position may demand, provided the operatives first return to work and provided also, it is quite understood, that strike pay will not be given for the period of the strike. Notwithstanding that this condition is stated by the Association to be a reiteration of the condition clearly stated in their first reply, my Committee take the view that the attitude of the Committee of the Mill-Owners' Association in the second reply is a more distinct and favourable advance upon that indicated in their first reply.

Who is to Determine the Economic?

4. At the same time, my Committee feel that there is vagueness about the phrase "such alterations or concessions as the economic position may demand," which should be cleared up, in order that the Mill-Owners' offer may be accepted as a basis of action. Who is to determine what the economic position is and what it demands? It is in regard to this question, that my Committee have desired me to approach Your Excellency for the following reasons;

5. With reference to the proposal of the Mill-Owners' Association in their second reply that they are ready and they are willing to make such alterations and concessions as the economic situation demanded, it is obvious that neither the Mill-Owners nor the operatives can be regarded as impartial judges of these points. Moreover, without some expert assistance they cannot be accurately or satisfactorily determined. Further, when there is, behind the conclusion that an enquiry on these points may lead to, the weight of expert knowledge as well as the authority of Government, they will be recognised as binding by all concerned as well as the general public. Both sides should, of course, be represented in the enquiry.

6. My Committee which has from the beginning realised that its duty is not merely to echo and represent the views of the operatives but also to guide them and give them a reasonable lead in forming their judgment would not have hesitated to point out clearly to them the error of their determination not to resume work on the conditions specified by the Mill-Owners' Association, if my Committee did not feel convinced that that determination is founded upon facts which to some extent at least warrant it.

Why They Struck Work.

7. Those facts are best stated in the language of one of the representatives of

(Continued on page 10.)

STRIKE OR LOCK OUT?

(Continued from page 9.)

the operatives who spoke at my Committee's meeting on Monday, the 19th instant. He is an elderly gentleman and I cite him because his words summarise the case of the operatives in a manner which, my Committee venture to think, ought to carry sympathy, even if not conviction. He said "The charge is made against us operatives that we have all gone on strike at the instigation of a few malcontents, encouraged by the concessions made at the last strike, and that we, nearly two hundred thousand of workers in Bombay, are a foolish, unreasonable lot duped by a handful of wire-pullers. Surely, sir, why should this be so? Do we not know what a strike means to us who have wives and children? Are we such fools as not to know our own interests? When people point to the last strike as having whetted our appetite for strikes, have they considered how the present strike originated as a matter of fact? What happened was really this: The operatives of one mill in Bombay feeling sorely the pinch of the hard times and dear prices, approached the Assistant Manager of that Mill, as the Head Manager was then absent, and requested him to have the bonus of last year paid to them, because they could not meet their wants from their wages. The Assistant Manager not only declined to listen to them but was overbearing in his attitude. That set up the backs of the operatives of that particular mill They at once struck work, came out in a body and marched off instantly to other mills and began to throw stones at those working in them. The managers of the latter mills seeing the trouble brewing from outside stopped the machinery working and of their own accord and on their own responsibility, without any motion on the part of their operatives, ordered the operatives to leave work and clear out of the mills. So far as the operatives of the latter mills are concerned, it was at that moment not a case of strike but it was a case of lockout for which not they, but their employers were at the start responsible, though it be that they felt at that moment the lockout necessary in the interests of security and peace. The operatives so locked out would not have after that joined the operatives of the particular mill who had started the strike, if, having been sent out, they had not been left to themselves and no time given for them to join the strike by the hard conditions of the times. The dearness of prices and the hard conditions of life increasing from day to day were already there to prove incentives to them to catch the contagion of strike. Workmen don't strike work for fun or mischief unless the wants of the belly drive them to it. Had the employers grasping the situation taken immediate steps to increase the wages demanded by the economic situation, the original strikers would have found no addition to their ranks from the other mills. But as the Mill-owners looked on after having begun with a lock[illegible]clined to move what [illegible] persisting [illegible]ude the Mill- [illegible]ajority of the [illegible]e movement. And [illegible]er is so thrown out it [illegible] Sir, we may be [illegible] wrong in what we de- [illegible] for you to guide us. But pray [illegible]e us into strikes as we have been [illegible]iven from lockouts to strike and when [illegible] driving us into these straits, then [illegible]on't say that we are the dupes of the malcontents and that we must return to work before our immediate necessities are met. Before the last strike, we were getting an allowance of 15 per cent. for high prices. After the strike, it was increased to 35 per cent. Since then and now the prices have gone up higher still. For a long time we did not complain. But the pinch felt sorely led the operatives of one mill to strike, under irritation, that led to a lockout in other mills and the mill-owners by their quiescent attitude helped the general strike and now the operatives ask—Why should we go to work when we are so driven. Give us some proof that the employers are in earnest by means of some positive concession, that will at once restore the confidence and end the strike."

8. My Committee, in these circumstances, feel that it could not hope with much chance of success to persuade the operatives to resume work without some act or concession on the part of the Mill-owners as an earnest of their desire to ease the situation and win their confidence. My Committee, therefore, pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to accede to the following two proposals:—(1) A round table conference to be presided over by Your Excellency, of representatives of my Committee and of the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association, and (2) a Commission to be appointed to enquire by taking evidence into the conditions of mill labour for the purpose of enabling Government to adopt such steps by legislation or otherwise as may be necessary to ensure the social and economic welfare of the labourers and prevent so far as possible the recurrence of strikes and other labour troubles.

9. As to the first of the two proposals, I am to submit that the business for the Conference will be to come to a friendly understanding regarding the measure to be immediately adopted by the Mill-owners, on the operatives returning to work. Such an understanding arrived under Your Excellency's auspices, will greatly encourage my Committee to take upon itself the responsibility of advising the immediate resumption of work by the operatives, and it will, I have no doubt, powerfully influence the operatives in the direction of complying with such advice.

10. My Committee also urges that a Commission should be appointed at an early date to enquire into and report on the conditions of labour in factories and to recommend improvements therein, calculated to give the work people opportunities and facilities for the promotion among them of a healthy and cultured personal and family life. My Committee thinks that there should be adequate representation on the Commission of both employer and employed, and the commission should be presided over by a person well conversant with factory labour problems. Such a commission is rendered necessary by the experience of the years when labour troubles have been a source of anxiety both to Govern[illegible] the public.

11. In submitting this represe[illegible] beg to add that my Committee did it proper to approach Your Excel[illegible] pray for intervention so long as [illegible] mittee were carrying on negotiati[illegible] the Mill-owners' Association.

GOVERNOR AND THE S[illegible]

IMMEDIATE STEPS BEING T[illegible]

The following is the reply re[illegible] Mr. Baptista from the Private S[illegible] his Excellency the Governor:—

Government [illegible]
Bombay, [illegible]

Dear Mr. Baptista,

I am directed to acknowledge [illegible] of the 19th instant received to-d[illegible] say that in pursuit of this and [illegible] sentation from the Settlement [illegible] his Excellency is taking immedia[illegible] enquire as to what steps, if an[illegible] usefully take to terminate the [illegible] dispute in the mill industry.

Yours very [illegible]
W. P.

LABOUR SETTLEMENT COM[illegible] REPORT.

A meeting of the Bombay La[illegible] ment Committee was held in the [illegible] Social Service League, Bombay, [illegible] Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Pres[illegible] Committee, presiding.

Sir Narayan said he would i[illegible] Committee of the Committee's [illegible] by him and other members as [illegible] them at the last meeting of the [illegible] As resolved by the Committee [illegible] in Marathi giving a resume o[illegible] done by the Committee and it[illegible] dence with the Committee of [illegible] owners' Association, were pri[illegible] had been distributed and were [illegible] distributed among mill operat[illegible] accredited representatives of the operatives, present at the meeting, reported that the distribution of the handbills was having a good effect and was conducing to confidence and orderliness and hope among them.

SIR NARAYAN'S INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR.

Sir Narayan, continuing said, he had waited upon his Excellency the Governor on Tuesday, verbally presenting to his Excellency all the facts of the situation, the mill-operatives' case and their answer with reference to the second reply of the Millowners' Committee. Besides, that, a written representation had been submitted that day on behalf of the Labour Settlement Committee to his Excellency. He (Sir Narayan) could say with confidence that his Excellency had been actively engaged in bringing about a reasonable settlement and securing redress to the operatives.

Sir Narayan then translated to those present the representation that he had submitted to his Excellency as authorised by the Committee. He said he had obtained permission from his Excellency to have it published in newspapers.

The Committee resolved to publish the representation in the form of a handbill for distribution among the operatives. It was also resolved to include in the handbill a report of Sir Narayan's interview with his Excellency and an exhortation to the effect that the Committee trusted that the operatives would assist their own cause by maintaining peace and order.

The Committee then adjourned.

ROBBERY IN STRIKE [illegible] DISTURBANCES.

TWO MEN RECEIVE 15 STRIPES EACH.

Arjun Rama, a polish maker, and Dhakoo, a labourer were charged this morning by Inspector Newby before Mr. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Masagon Police Court with being members of an unlawful assembly on the 20th instant, rioting and robbing two bags of jaggery, valued at Rs. 16 which one Jetha Gurria, was taking in a bullock cart.

Deputy Inspector Vardon deposed that on Tuesday at 12-30 p.m. he received certain information at the Victoria Gardens, where he was posted on special strike duty. He at once went to Chinchpookli and saw a crowd of about 400 people on the road. The traffic had been stopped, and the men were throwing stones at tramcars. On seeing him coming with the military and police in a motor lo[illegible] the crowd dispersed. Just as the l[illegible] stopped he jumped out, and then n[illegible] about seven men looting a cart cont[illegible] jaggery. When he came nearer h[illegible] three men trying to open a bag of [illegible] on a kerbstone. He rushed up a[illegible] rested the two accused. The third [illegible] away.

The magistrate said he would [illegible] the men with rioting as they [illegible] hands, and there was no p[illegible] having thrown stones, but [illegible] them with robbery only.

The accused pleaded not [illegible] but admitted having lift[illegible] it was thrown on the [illegible]

They were convicted [illegible] circumstances in wh[illegible] place, they were se[illegible] stripes each.

INQUEST ON [illegible]

An inqu[illegible] at the C[illegible]

mill-worker [illegible] eighteen, who [illegible] Tuesday at [illegible]ance. Inspect- [illegible] It appeared [illegible]ased's mother [illegible]d with her c[illegible] [illegible]l at Currey [illegible]t Soparibaug. [illegible]ive at 10 a.m. [illegible]a. He was in [illegible]n to work for [illegible]ill was closed. [illegible]aar, and hear- [illegible]he came to the [illegible] saw the dead

[illegible]urned to the

[illegible]P STRIKE.

[illegible]ddressed by Mr. [illegible]irman of the

[illegible]tharpacady, [illegible]st Jan., 1920.

[illegible]ort Trust.

[illegible]orised by the [illegible]rt Trust Work- [illegible]vances to you redress. I shall [illegible]point the day [illegible] their demands. [illegible]ourse be super- [illegible] to concede the [illegible]m at a public [illegible] at Mazagon in [illegible] Peter's Church

[illegible]nt in wages of [illegible] per them to all [illegible] respective of grades or wages.

(2) A temporary allowance of 35 per cent. of wages inclusive of the four annas increment now demanded.

(3) A bonus of one month's pay on or before the 15th of February.

(4) A bonus in future years independent of the price of foodstuffs so far as the profits allow in recognition of the principle that the man should participate to some extent in the prosperity of the company, not as matter of right, but as a matter of grace in the same way as is done in the Bank of Bombay.

(5) Pay for strike days and

(6) The abolition of the present practice of w[illegible]holding tickets from men who absent themselves except in the cases where the absence exceeds 3 days.

I understand that a bonus of one month's pay was given last year in the month of February; and an allowance of two annas per diem was made in the daily wages of the men. The demand of 35 per cent. of the wages now set forth is not made in addition to the allowance of 2 annas per day but in lieu thereof.

The sixth grievance is this: It appears that a workman must take a ticket before he can go back to work. At present if a man absents himself even for half a day this ticket is withheld till the foreman gives permission. But the foreman's permission is not always obtainable immediately. Delays of 2 or 3 days have occurred. The result is loss of wages. Even when there is no loss of wages and the permission is given immediately the practice causes much anxiety and harassement. The present request is to confine this practice only to cases where the absence exceeds 3 days, which should be treated as casual leave without pay. There is of course no desire that no explanation should be demanded for absence without previous leave, but their explanation can be given after rejoining the work.

I understand that a representation of these grievances has already been made to the Acting Manager.

B. I. S. N. WORKERS.

LETTER TO MR. MARDOCK.

The following letter is addressed by Mr. Joseph Baptista to the Manager of the B. I. S. N. Coy's Docks at Mazagon:

"Dear Sir,

I [illegible]e honour to inform you that at a [illegible]eting held this morning at Sir M[illegible]ma's Dak, under my chair- [illegible]ttended by over 4,000 workmen [illegible]w on strike, they adopted [illegible]ising me to act on their [illegible] negotiation with you, [illegible]rriving, if possible, at [illegible]rievances, and a settle- [illegible]ds. I shall, therefore [illegible] the Managing Agents [illegible]ill he so good as [illegible] for a Conference, an [illegible]place for a Conference [illegible]personally endeavoure [illegible]vances by openly an [illegible]e assembly. Upo [illegible] unanimous. There [illegible]ontent. At my sug- [illegible]es, were embodied in [illegible]tion. The resolutio [illegible]workmen assembled in [illegible] by your workmen and [illegible] adopted unanimously. [illegible] formulated in the resolution

[illegible]rease in the allowance from 16 to 35 per cent. without the limitation of 26 days' actual work.

(2) An increase in the Batta from 2 annas to 4 annas per diem.

(3) One month's wages as Bonus to be paid on resumption of work.

(4) The reinstatement of Shaik Oomer Kakir Sahib, turner and fitter.

3. You will observe that these demands are identical with those communicated to you in my letter of 15th January 1920, except the fourth. The fourth is a new demand, but it is created by the unfortunate dismissal of Oomer. It appears that his dismissal was brought about by some false representation that h[illegible] was the ring leader. You will remember that in my last letter. I pointed out to you that the chargeman declined to place the grievances of the men before you and directed the men to do so directly. It is possible that they were deterred from doing their duty in this respect by fear of being suspected to be ringleaders and punished as such. When they declined it became incumbent upon them to approach you through their foreman. In order that there may be no misunderstanding the men formulated their demands in writing, and requested Oomer to present it to the foremen. Oomer complied with their request. There was absolutely nothing objectionable in this act. It was a perfectly proper and innocent act. At the meeting I questioned the men assembled whether they requested Oomer to present their petition to the foremen. All replied with one voice that this was so. His dismissal therefore would be manifestly unjustifiable. It is right that the men for whose sake he is now suffering should not desert him, and should stand by him as men of honour. I therefore trust that the demand for his reinstatement will not stand in the way of settlement. I am certain his reinstatement will remove all trace of bitterness and promote fellow-feeling, and incite gratitude towards yourself. It will be regarded as honourable and reflecting credit on you as a just man.

4. You will remember that in both m[illegible] letters to you I requested you to summon the men in your presence, and speak to them personally. This procedure was suggested because the men could not believe the message, alleged to have been sent by you to them through the chargemen to the effect "that their requests could not be complied with and that they were at liberty to leave the work if they were not satisfied with what they got." This reply was received by the men with suspicion and distrust as too unsympathetic to emanate from you. In my first letter I appraised you of the men's doubt regarding the genuineness of such a reply, and therefore requested you to let me have your reply or give it to the men personally. But it appears that after my second letter, you sent for Oomer and said to him: "Here's your pay for the days you worked. Your services are not required" or words to this effect. This is regarded as your reply to the Petition. You will pardon me for saying that such a reply disheartened and distressed the men and precipatated the strike, which could have been averted by a more sympathetic action. I wrote to you "a kind word turneth away wrath." Under these circumstances you will see that it is impossible for me to advise the men to forsake their co-worker, and it would be a disgrace to the men if they for one moment contemplated such a dishonourable desertion.

5. I can assure you that an increase from 10 to 35 per cent. would be regarded throughout Bombay as an exceedingly moderate demand. In many places it would be regarded as too moderate to be adequate. The prices of foodstuffs have risen considerably. I would invite your attention to annexture B and to the letter of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar to the Millowners' Association published in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Times of India" in their issue of the 16th January, 1920. These prices are really wholesale prices. Retail prices vary from 200 to 300 per cent of these prices. Such being the fact, the wages have become insufficient. A demand for increased wages is the natural corolary of inflated prices. These remarks would justify the demand for the extra two annas per diem and a bonus at pre-war wages. I would invite your attention of what is done in business offices in Bombay and notably in the Bank of Bombay so far as bonuses is concerned. Only this month the Directors of the Bank of Bombay resolved to give a bonus to the men of 20 per cent out of a year's salary to some, and to those whose pay is small 30 per cent of a year's salary. This means in one year a minimum bonus of new 2½ month's salary or wages. No wonder the men work with a willing heart. Your men inform me that they do work with a willing heart for you when you require them for extra night work, working for 3 and 4 days at a stretch night and day with but little respite. For night hours they are paid at the same rate as for day hours though in many places night work is usually paid at double the rates.

6. I have stated above that this increased allowance of 35 per cent should be without the limitation of 26 days actual work. It appears that the men are entitled to the allowance only if they work 26 days a month. But this may not be possible owing to illness or other causes. But if absence means less than 26 days work during any month, then the allowance is forfeited. It thus happens that many are deprived of their allowance; and thus the grant of an allowance degenerates into a mere allowance on paper and not in fact. I think it is but reasonable that the whole allowance should not be forfeited, but only for the proportion of days which the days of absence bear to the number of working days.

7. In conclusion I beg to appeal to you for a sympathetic consideration of these demands. In order to avoid misunderstanding and collision or possible breach of the peace, I would request you not to put up notices or to send other messengers to the men, but let me know what you desire and what communications you wish to make to the men and I shall do so. The men have agreed to abide by my advice to them, and they have also agreed not to resume work unless I advise them to do so.

I have the honour to be
Your most humble servant,
(Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

HOW THE STRIKE SHOULD BE ENDED.

A MILL-OWNER'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will give the following a space in your widely-read paper:—

In this industrially advanced city of Bombay, operatives by lakhs of a very important industry of Western India have struck work since 20 days past and have placed some of the demands through the Labour Settlement Committee before the Millowners' Association. It is common knowledge that strikes in past were only resorted to as a sign of morning, e.g., on the death of some prominent man and it is also an acknowledged fact that for as many days as the strike continues, the country at large suffers in production and trade is necessarily disorganised. Owing to the latter unpleasant feature of the strike, it has been condemned even by the most advanced Socialists, in almost all countries and means have been devised to avoid this kind of "Civil Industrial Warfare" as far as possible. The strikes in the Punjab have been deemed as an offence against the State, but I believe that as the origin of this strike is in the hard lot of the poor, I trust none will deem it so. As it is a question vital to the existence of the operatives and still more vital to the interests of the country, I think some settlement must be arrived at as early as possible.

It is beyond me to judge as to which of these two opposing parties is in the right, but I think it is absolutely necessary to consider the demands calmly and unbiassed of the Labour which have been submitted through the Labour Settlement Committee to the Millowners' Association and which have been published in the papers. And with this view, though myself a Mill Agent I mean to hold no brief either for the Mill Agents or for the mill-hands and desire to place the real condition of the situation and offer my following humble views in the earnest hope that this may prove away to some mutual satisfactory solution. I shall take the demands in order as formulated by the Labour Settlement Committee.

(1) The first demand to request Government to take steps to lower prices of foodstuffs, cloth and other necessaries of life I think this is a just demand and the millowners will as far as possible heartily cooperate with the mill-hands in their request to the Government.

(2) The second demand for a permanent increase of 50 per cent. in wages with the continuance of temporary 35 per cent allowance. Now granting that owing to the ruling high prices this increase of 50 per cent. with 35 per cent are not excessive and unjustifiable. But who can foresee how long these high prices will continue? Moreover it is a fact that mills are in these days earning huge profits and the Millowners may not grudge granting them this increase. But a time is all probability will come when the rates of cloth will again down to their old level, and some mills will have to work at barely working expenses or at a loss, and when this becomes the case, would the operatives submit calmly to this *permanent* increase of 50 per cent. being cut off? The root causes of high prices are many of which I will example only one. India is visited every third or fourth year by a famine, when all raw materials experience rise in price, while the manufactured goods fetch lower prices owing to famine conditions and consequently it is no wonder that mills may have to work at a very small margin of profits or at a loss. At such a time when on one hand high prices oppress the operatives and on the other hand when the Mills as shown above work at a very small margin of profits, it would be like adding salt to the wound to deprive the mill-hands of the *permanent* increase given to them, and more to the mill-owners to ask them to continue it when their mills are working at barely sufficient working expenses. Again we cannot ask the Mill-owners to commit themselves *permanently* to give this increase. I therefore think that the demand of the *permanent* increase of 50 per cent. is not just but I believe that if a further temporary allowance instead of a permanent one be demanded, the Mill-owners will accede to the demand and this increase to continue uptil 1921 when the same may be revised in the light of the then prevailing conditions.

(3) The third demand consists of some people demanding an eight hours day while others a ten-hours day. This demand no doubt needs careful consideration of all the concerned. The hard conditions of the mill-hands' life, the strain that a twelve hours day put on them, and what respite is necessary for them, all these are things not for me to judge but I only want to point out firstly under what disadvantage the chief industry of Western India would be placed by asked Bombay Mill-owners' only to reduce the hours of work, and secondly to show what effect it would have on the price of cloth. Supposing that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association decide for a ten-hours day, we cannot feel sure that other cotton industry centres like Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Madras and Calcutta will join with Bombay. Supposing they do not, how would it be possible for Bombay Mills to stand competition with them? Now its effect on prices would be that less of supply with the same normal demand would send the prices up and thus the already high prices would go up still higher. Also when all the foreign coutnries like America, Japan, etc., are strenuously exerting their utmost to get their goods in large quantities in this market, our industry may be quite crushed if we reduce our production. This is an Imperial question which may be taken up by the Government of India and if they revise the hours of work it is a different thing. Looking to the hardships of the mill-hands the strain that a twelve hours' day put on them, I am personally in favour of reducing the hours of work, but all the same I cannot resist saying that it will have a benumbing effect on our industry.

(4) The fourth demand for Annual Bonus. Till the Mills are making handsome profits the Mill-owners I believe will readily comply with this request but when the case is otherwise it should not obligatory on the Mill-owner.

(5) The fifth demand to close the Mills on Sundays and holidays without any reduction in wages. I have to say that in almost all the countries of the world the number of hours of a week have been fixed. In Europe they have been fixed from 45 to 48 hours a week. It all therefore depends on the way in which a week of either 6 or 7 days is taken, and if a work is to be of 6 days, the millhands have to work for 8 hours a day. Now as it stands in India we have 72 hours a week and if a holiday falls on any of the week days, then there is no alternative but that the millhands must work on Sunday to make up 72 hours a week. Therefore the demand to close Mills on Sunday with hours of work fixed, rather shows ignorance of those who make the demand.

(6) The sixth demand for one month's previous notice or in the alternative one month's wages. This has been provided by law and as a right they get it and I cannot understand why this demand should have been included in their demands.

(7) The seventh demand for the wages to be paid on the 15th of the next month following. At present the wages are paid to the millhands in third week of the month following and I will ask those who have made this demand to consider what time it would take to prepare a pay abstract of about 1,200 employees of a Mill, still this is not such a question which is difficult of solution.

(8) The eighth demand regarding service certificate. The Mill-owners cannot have any objection to granting this demand unless an employee is being dismissed for his own fault, and under which circumstances no certificate can be granted or if the millhands in a body unreasonably demand service certificate simultaneously this cannot be granted.

(9) The nineth demand for compensation in the event of accident thoroughly stands to reason and compensation is being generally given.

(10) The tenth demand to provide stores for purchasing grain, cloth, fuel, etc., at cost price. As far as I know most Mill have already such shops opened for the benefit of the millhands and where such are not provided, they may be opened.

(11) The eleventh demand for strike pay is wholly and unjustifiable and legally as well as morally wrong, and it seems that the millhands have most deplorably erred in this demand. The Universal law of "Give and Take" is set aside. It was not a look out on the part of Millowners and if they refuse to pay wages of the strike days, I think they are quite justifiable.

(12) The twelveth demand for free Medical help is just, and in many Mills such help is already being given gratis.

(13) The thirteenth demand for one month privileged leave. This is an exaggerated demand and cannot be put in practice in cases of large number of labourers.

(14) The fourteenth demand for cheap and Sanitory houses is not a new one and the Millowners are not unaware of it. It is firstly the difficulty of securing plots for accommodation of sufficient numbers near about their Mills which hampers the fulfilling of this scheme. The other difficulty is to find such plots and so accommodate the millhands that they may not be far from their relatives and friends. This is such a complicated problem that it has engaged the attention of many and baffled them. The problem as such needs for its satisfactory solution co-operation from public institutions and the Government. And our kind and sympathetic Governor Sir George Lloyd has taken up this question and I trust it will not take long for us to see it solved.

(15) The fifteenth demand for full wages for the days of sickness is not practicable and workable.

I have tried above to discuss the merits of the demand of the millhands as submitted by them through the Labour Settlement Committee I think catch-words such as their poor condition, absence of any organisation, their grievances do not reach the ears of the Millowners should not be made excuses for pressing the demands as they stand putting the Millowners in an unpleasant position and entailing great loss to the public in general. I earnestly hope that those who lead such people will put the pros and cons of the question to the millhands and acquaint them rightly with the condition of both. I think the Millowners are not so hard-hearted as to close their ears to the just and right demands of Labour and I should personally rather be inclined to think that they will give a sympathetic consideration. It is suggested in several quarters that a local Committee should be permanently appointed to enquire into the causes of the present strike and bring about an amicable settlement between the Labourers and Millowners and to avoid re-occurrence of such events. I approve of the suggestion but it should be for the future. For the present when the Millowners' Association have expressed their desire to consider demands of Labour on their resuming their work it remains for the millhands to respect the wishes of their employers.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSHY.
Bombay, Jan. 21.

NEW YORK LETTER.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

We have received the following from the Indian Information Bureau of New York :—

NEW YORK, Dec. 12

The one dominant note in all the events of the past two weeks is that of industrial unrest. Strikes, conferences, deportations all are the manifestations of the unusual interest which the labour problems are commanding.

The two outstanding events in this period of excitement have been the annual address of President Wilson to Congress, and the continuation of the coal strike of 400,000 miners.

President Wilson's Address.

Contrary to his usual rule, President Wilson did not deliver his address before the Senate in person, his illness acting as a check to this custom. The speech of the President emphasized, among other things.

1. The establishment of a budget system to assure wise and economical spending.
2. The adjustment of tariff system to open markets for foreign products.
3. Measures to reduce unrest by prosecution of radicals, and by lowering the cost of living.
4. Formulation of a programme for improvement in conditions of labour and the establishment of general "democratization of Industry."

The President's recommendations were confined to measures to combat unrest, reduce the cost of living and establish amicable relations between capital and labour. Speaking on the first point, he said, in part:

"I would call your attention to the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The causes of this arise from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centres, from heartless profiteering, resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators. In dealing with this situation Congress should not be impatient or drastic, but should seek to remove the causes."

On the struggle between labour and capital he remarked: "No one who has observed the march of events in the last year can fail to note the absolute need of a definite programme to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labour. Sound thinking and an honest desire to serve the interests of the whole nation as distinguished from the interests of a class must be applied to the situation. The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. The seed of revolution is repression. The real antidote is not suppression but a deep consideration of the wrongs and the application of a remedy." A long step toward solving the problem the President believes, is in the "full recognition of the right of those who work to participate in some way in every decision which affects their welfare.

Gravity of Labour Problem.

The gravity of the labour problem was, evidently, brought home to the President in the form of the strike of coal miners throughout the country. The strike, which was called on November 1st, came to an end on December 11th, after the miners had been promised that a commission of enquiry into the justice of their clients, would soon be appointed. Originally the miners' demands were a six-hour day and 60 per cent. increase. At the Conference in Washington, called to arbitrate the strike, the demands were reduced to 40 per cent. After countless threats by the Government, the miners finally decided to accept the President's offer of 14 per cent. increase pending an investigation within 60 days. Meanwhile, to stave off a coal famine, strict war-time regulations were put on the amount of light and heat consumed. In New York and Chicago all transit lines were run without heat for several hours each day; street lamps burned dimly; factories were ordered to close down for three days in the week, thus throwing thousands out of work. Stores and offices were permitted specified hours for heating and lighting. At Chicago the Charity organization work was at its height. Everywhere extreme suffering from cold was the result of the drastic orders. Because of the disagreement with the President's terms, Dr. Harry Garfield, Fuel Administrator resigned his position upon the settlement of the strike.

While the coal strike was at its height, several riots occurred in the steel mills at Pennsylvania—the outcome of the conditions in the mills, workers of which are still out on strike.

To alleviate some of this unrest, President Wilson called the Second Industrial Conference, whose objects were to bring Capital and Labour together. The sessions of the Conference were declared secret by Chairman Wilson, Secretary of Labour.

College Teacher Organize

With the education of the labourer as its aim, an organization of college professors, instructors and assistants was recently started in New York. In a statement to the press about this new body, the President of the Organization states:

"All members of our Organization are intensely interested in improving the knowledge of the labouring man, and will instruct the labour leaders, so that there will be a new type of leader.

"To prepare the labour leaders for the new industrial life, we shall instruct them in economics, management and production problems. Arrangements will be made to instruct labour men out on strike, so that their time will not be wasted."

The Organization plans to use evening schools, lecture halls, and whatever other available places, to hold its classes in. This movement is highly commendable, especially in its display of the spirit of a quality between professor and worker, rather than the customary arrogance of the man of learning for the labourer. Outside of the United States, labour seems to be taking as promi-

nent a part in events as have just been described.

...ior.

Latest reports from the Near East bring the startling information that around Smyrna and neighbouring places the Greeks have been permitted to establish an army of seventy thousand men. This is but one step in the liquidation process of the Ottoman Empire. Italy controls a large part of the former Turkish territory, France is acquiring more.

...lajpat Entertained

A farewell dinner was given by the Civic Club of New York on December 7 in Honour of Lala Lajpat Rai, who is leaving for India in a few days. This club comprises of a select group of radical and liberal Americans. Glowing tributes to Lalaji for his work in this country for India, were paid by Dean Kirchway, Mr. Hackett, Miss Rose Strunskey, Miss Henrietta Rodman and Mr. B. W. Huebsch, the well-known publisher.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMON SALT.

DR. KULKARNI'S LECTURE.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, Dr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni, organiser of the proposed Common Salt Research League delivered a lecture on "Common Salt and its relations to disease and health," at Morarji Goculdas Hall.

Dr. Vaman said that last year Sir Leonard Rogers, Government Specialist and Director of Institute of Tropical Medicine(Calcutta) delivered an address from the presidential chair of All-India Science Conference in the course of which he remarked that effective treatment of cholera was intravenous injections of hypertonic solution. After 15 years of hard work Sir Leonard Rogers doubted the strength of normal Saline Solution (3 grs. of salt to one ounce of water is called normal Saline Physiological-water artificial serum, cleaner of life; Dr. Vaman terms it as *Amrit*) as it did not give good results. Sir Leonard added some calcium and potasium chloride. The intravenous injections of that solution are very useful even in given-up cases of cholera and Sir Leonard Rogers suggested the Government to equip and maintain an army of trained medical men to prevent ravages of cholera. His ambition not to allow a single death, from cholera, without trying those injections showed the sympathy he harboured for the dying humanity.

PREVENTIVE EFFECT OF SALT.

Another point about the value. The Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India, last year, issued a Press-note directing to prevent influenza by rinsing the nose and gargle, upto the base with salt-water 3 or 4 times a day. This method was found to be of great use in South Africa. This method acted well, but was not practicable. If it were to be used by each office containing 200 men it would require a lot of materials, such as, basins, pots, cups, saucers, etc. and a big pail, and as the process was not easy a teacher also was necessary. It is sucking of salt water acts on the stomach and bowels and large, amount of gas passes

Dr. Vaman said the same results could be obtained by "Bhastrika Pranayam" which could be practised by anybody anytime anywhere. This practice too expels a large amount of gas from bowels and a good deal of mucus passes from the nose and throat and all the poison in this way is cast out of the body. From this two threads of evidence he Dr. Vaman) says to have a strong hope of the benefits of salt and the task, though simple, is Herculean and he has been sticking to the process for the last 20 years.

Dr. Vaman said the British physicians have not accepted the physiological law announciated by continental practioners. The law is "Diffusse-resisting" and disease-curing" power of blood corpuscles depended upon the proportion of mineral constituents of serum. If this proportion was lowered the power was diminished and ultimately lost but could be restored on the restitution of lost minerals specially sodium chloride (common salt.) In popular language it might be compared to pickles. If there was less salt the pickles spoilt. But if you add more salt to pickles after, it gets poiled it does not improve again. Once spoiled, it is spoiled for ever,

Dr Vaman stamped the method by intravenous injection highly scientific but "dangerous deficient degenerating and disappointing" Many doctors had to give up for mishaps with all the instructions—"deficient" it is because it only deals with the cure of cholera leaving all other diseases uncured for; "degenerating" because it saves of mankind for necessities of life like salt and water which can be drunk freely to ward off and cure disease; "disappointing." because it does not give any tendency to consume more salt, as salt after drink increases the taste for salt and the consumption is increased. When a family drinks salt water they consume more salt even with food and they give more to the Government treasury by way of tax.

If salt water was used freely from the beginning of disease by drink and baths and enemas, the necessity for hypertonic injections is obviated altogether.

FOOD VALUE OF SALT.

Dr. Vaman in conclusion appealed to the Bombay public to take the question of proving the food value of salt. They would thereby solve a great question of the world. If salt water bath was proved good in fever, people could take to sea face. Agrippas would arise from amongst Bhatias, Shetias, Marwaris Parsis, and Bombay would be a sacred place. At present it was clean and beautiful but highly infectious With sacredness it will be healthy and fertile *sanctum sanctorum*. If the sea be utilized for the disposal of dead, it would solve the problem of disposal of the dead, physician must learn the value of salt and Government must give up the mastery of the sea. England abused the sacred trust of the sea by curtailing the salt supply of the nation for over century and made us unable to face epidemics, as they had stamped Indians unfit to govern by giving them faulty education. The study of salt would solve all the problems of native medication.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

UNREST IN BABUL WAZIR COUNTRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

A communique dated January 19th says:—

Tochy: Continued unrest is reported in the Kabul Khel Wazir country. Several lascars of nomad Wazirs have recently collected at various times and have been joined by some Tochy Wazirs and Badmashes from Khost but have subsequently dispersed without taking any serious action.

Mashuds: Later reports give the number of the Mashuds and Wazirs killed on the 14th instant as at least 200. Our casualties were British officers killed nine, wounded six; Indian killed six, wounded six, Indian other ranks killed 33, missing 40, wounded 278.

On the 15th instant further reinforcements were reported to have arrived for the Wazir Laskar in Ahnai Tanga. This laskar suffered more than the Mashuds in the action on the 14th instant. On the 16th instant 200 enemy attacked our piquet covering troops but were driven off. 15 enemy dead were counted not including casualties caused by guns and aeroplanes. We lost 2 killed and 3 wounded.

On the 17th instant some enemy were detected by our aeroplanes collecting in a Nulla. They offered good target and sustained many casualties, our casualties were 5 killed and wounded 12.

On the 18th instant the Derajat column advanced to a better position clear of the Ahnai Tanga. At Sera Rogha Kach sniping was experienced *en route*.

In reply to their petition for peace mentioned in the Communique of the 16th instant the Mashuds have been informed that unless they have complied with our preliminary terms by the 28th instant, our advance will continue. At least 500 Wana Wazirs have left the Mashud country for their homes. The Sherannais of the North Western Frontier province have accepted all Government terms.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

The following is the scale of pay suggested by the General Secretary of the Indian Telegraph Association and approved by the employees of the Allahabad Telegraph Offices.

(1) Superior Traffic Branch Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 in 15 years. (2) Deputy Superintendents Class I. Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 in 5 years. (3) Deputy Superintendents Class II. Rs. 350 to Rs. 450 in 5 years. (4) Telegraphists, general scale Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 in 15 years (5) Telegraphists local scale Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 in 15 years. (6) Telegraph Masters Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 in 5 years. (7) Lady Telegraphists Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in 15 years and (8) Clerical Staff Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 in 15 years. The time scale of pay to apply to the entire staff.

AMNESTY TO LAHORE STUDENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19

It is understood that His Honour Sir Edward Maclagan has ordered a general amnesty to all students punished during the Martial law regime.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

A telegram from Sara Rogha dated January 18th states:—

The Derajat column arrived here to-day without encountering serious opposition and is now encamped on the great plateau.

* * * *

The first course at the Staff College, Quetta, will finish on the 1st September 1920 and the second course will commence on 1st October 1920.

* * * *

The Governor of Madras accompanied by Mr. A. G. Duff, Private Secretary, and Captain H. F. Pardury, A. D. C., arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi on Tuesday morning.

* * * *

A press communiqué states:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils to the extent of £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 22nd January 1920.

* * * *

The Government of India have decided to raise the upset price of opium sold at Calcutta sales from the present minimum of Rs. 4,500 a chest to Rs. 5,000 with effect from the 1st February 1920 and until further orders.

* * * *

The trade returns for December last published by the Department of Statistics show that imports amounted to £11,530,000 and exports to £16,002,200. During December of prewar year 1913 imports amounted to £9,622,000 and exports to £2,816,000.

* * * *

At a meeting of members of the Indian Telegraph Association, Madras centre, about 100 members representing various branches in service being present, it was resolved that the General Committee be requested to take further steps to once more bring before the Director-General, the Government of India and the public, the grave hardships that were being endured. Members pledged themselves to follow whatever decision the Central Committee of the Association arrived at.

BOMBAY BEGGARS.

WANTED—A VAGRANCY ACT.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

NEED OF RE-ORGANISATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when some important questions were discussed. It was decided to ask the Commissioner to bring proposals for bringing the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road on modern lines. It was also decided to invite the attention of Government to the beggar nuisance and request them to take up this question at an early date.

REORGANISATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

Dr. J. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion (1) that the Infectious Diseases Hospitals viz., the Arthur Road and Masatha Hospitals, should be reorganised on modern lines; (2) that a laboratory should be maintained for bacteriological investigation and research, etc., in connection with these hospitals; and (3) that competent staff should be appointed for the purpose.

"2. That the Commissioner be requested to bring definite proposals for giving effet to these proposals."

A most important burden, said Dr. Viegas, lay on the shoulders of the Corporation on account of their city being the gateway of India. They had also their responsibility of providing for the defence of the front line, and the moment an infectious disease's case was reported all the medical officers of the city should cooperate with each other. When the plague first came into the city there was a great difference of opinion among the experts and many of them denied that it was plague; with the result that disaster was brought not only on this city, but on the whole continent of India. If they had a modern hospital, they could at once find out any particular infectious disease when it came into Bombay. The gateway to India had not provided sufficiently for such accidents, and it was their duty to take precautions before it was too late.

Lieut.-Col. Gidney seconded.

"SCANDALOUS CONDITION OF BOMBAY HOSPITALS."

Dr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said during the influenza epidemic he had some experience of these hospitals and their condition was far from satisfactory. They were not what a premier city like Bombay should have, and the state of things was not creditable to them. He had seen some hospitals in London, and he could only say that the Bombay hospitals were in a scandalous condition compared with those in England. They should do something to put them on sound lines.

Dr. D. B. P. Master deprecated the use of the word "scandalous", because it was the fault of the Corporation not to have provided sufficient staff of assistants to Dr. Choksey who was working very hard for the city. By using such strong expressions they would only be disheartening a zealous officer like Dr. Choksey. He moved an amendment that the proposition be discussed after the Medical Relief Committee's report regarding the appointment of the subordinate staff to the Health Department was submitted to them.

Lieut.-Col. Glen Liston seconded and the discussion was adjourned.

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM.

Dr. Jehangir C. Cursetji moved:—That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the Corporation's letter, dated 2nd August, 1918, requesting Government to take measures for dealing with beggars, such as the provision of refuges, infirmaries and workhouses and to undertake legislation for a Vagrancy Act, and to request that Government will be pleased to take this important question into their consideration at an early date and inform the Corporation what action they propose to take in the matter.

Dr. Cursetji said a committee had been appointed and a report submitted to Government some time ago; but nothing had been done since then and the resolution was moved with a view to expediting Government action. He said it was essential that speedy action should be taken by the Government not only in the interest of the city, but also in their own interest. There was a large number of beggars in the city, and if they were properly used they would be of great use to the industrial concerns in the city.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, seconding, said the citizens of Bombay had shown great apathy towards the question. The Corporation Committee had not done its work properly. In Calcutta a great deal of work was being in that direction by the Corporation there. The best solution of the question was to have compulsory labour colonies as was recommended by a committee in England.

WHY BEGGARS THRIVE.

Mr. J. D. MacBain said so long as they gave alms to the beggars so long would they have beggars. If they could make a living by begging the beggars would never work.

If Dr. Jehangir could educate the citizens of Bombay not to give alms he would do much to stop the nuisance. The speaker had himself attempted and stopped vagrancy among the Europeans by asking the Europeans not to give money to European beggars.

Mr. J. H. Wadia said the Calcutta Corporation contributed one-third the expense of maintaining the homes, and if they in Bombay could do the same he had no doubt Government would undertake the work. But he wanted to know what they were going to do with the Brahmins who were crowding round Bhuleshwar and other parts of the City? It would be impossible to lock them all up.

The motion was adopted.

UNSATISFACTORY LIGHTING OF STREETS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the remarks in the "Times of India" of the 29th October, 1919, regarding the unsatisfactory lighting of the Cuffe Parade and also to the unsatisfactory lighting of the rest of the City and that he be requested to enforce the standard of lighting stipulated with the Gas Company and to report as to what steps he has taken in this behalf."

Dr. Viegas said the lighting of the roads in the city was in a very bad conditon. The Commissioner should make enquiries every week about the state of lighting, and see whether the necessary candle-power has been supplied by the Company as agreed upon in the contract. At any rate there was a great deterioration n lightiag in this city.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. Boman Behram complained that Wodehouse Bridge and Cuffe Parade were not properly lighted.

Mr. R. E. Fazla wanted the following words to be added at the end of the proposition: "and the names of the streets lighted with kerosine lamps."

Mr. Haveliwalla agreed with Mr. Boman-Behram.

Mr. Bhandy said the Commissioner should find out the candle-power of the lamps used.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the lamps ought to be tested by means of a photometer.

COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE.

The Municipal Commissioner said the lighting in the city was very bad, but he would see that it was improved as rapidly as possible. The Electric Supply Company were willing to light the main roads with electric lights as soon as the lamps were available, but they were unable to supply these to the adjoining streets. He again assured the Corporation that he would try to improve the lighting as soon as possible.

The motion was carried

The following propositions were also passed.

"That the President be requested to communicate with the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board with a view to ascertaining from him, for the information of the Corporation, the number of plots together with the area of each out of the Trust's Estates in different parts of the City that have been leased by the Board to different Associations, Societies and Corporate Bodies of different communities at lower rates of rental than what were originally fixed by the Board in respect of each of them, stating at the same time what the rate of rental would have been in respect of each of those plots so leased if they had been disposed of by private negotiations or by public auction."

"That the Commissioner be requested to represent to the authorities concerned to have the ride on the Kennedy Sea Face sufficiently and satisfactorily watered early in the morning and evening so as to prevent nuisance and danger to the health of the pedestrians using the footpath close by caused by the clouds of dust raised by the animals ridden

"That the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the authorities concerned to the great danger to public life involved in riding or leading horses and other animals through the widest gate when the Church Gate Station Level Crossing is closed."

CITY'S MILK AND AERATED WATER SUPPLIES.

"That in the opinion of the Corporation, milk and aerated waters sold in the City are greatly objectionable from the health point of view, and the Commissioner be requested to issue orders for a very careful inspection of these articles of food and drink and to take vigorous action to have the quality improved, and to report the conditions in which aerated waters are manufactured in the City chiefly as regards the cleanliness of bottles, purification and filtration of the water used and the quality of the chemicals used in the manufacture of aerated waters."

"That the Commissioner be requested to report—

Whether it is feasible and desirable to periodically examine the City's atmosphere and the sewer and the storm water drain air and, if so, to take early steps to do it and to submit to the Corporation monthly or quarterly reports thereon, suggesting steps to improve the quality of the air examined.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

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PARTY GOVT. IN INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That the present parties and their form are of the kind which will suit the National Assembly of British India or the Provincial Councils seems to be the general impression. It appears, therefore, a clear statement ought to be issued by those who have thought over the subject from an academic, point of view, so that the general public may understaid the place of the Indian National Congress and the National Liberal Federation (the now defunct "Moderate" Party) in the polity of the nation with special regard to the needs of the Assembly and the Council in each province.

It must be remembered that, whatever their aims and ends, the present organisations, are devoted to the kind of business which may be described as relating to questions such as are general and are review of the political activities of the whole year. It is true, the Parties in England also deal with larger questions and general principles, but in England the Parliament being in its full blossom (in theory) as a self-governing institution, there is no necessity for any other organisation of the country for specific objects, and the general and special functions overlap in such a way as to leave no room for differentiation in function and form. The daily routine of government and parliamentary business is carried on by the parliament in session, while it does, as matter of fact, deal with questions of National, Imperial and International policy in its capacity of a "sovereign legislature"—which can alter its own constitution and deal with all questions whatsoever. However, the restriction of the powers and the field of action in the case of the "non-sovereign legislatures" makes it imperative that there should be two distinct organisation: (1), one dealing with the International and Imperial affairs of India, (2), and the other with the routine administrative problems of everyday Life. The former will deal with the question for instance, with the status of the country in the League of Nations, when that is a reality; it will concern itself with the Imperial question of self-government, representative institutions and responsibl government in the country and the provinces, and other emergencies which affect th principles of good government, order and safety. The latter will be in a special position to deal with not only provincial but also national affairs such as affect the routine work of government and local problems.

Such a differentiation took place in 1916, when Mr. Baptista's idea of a specific organisation for emphasising "representative government, local and federal, under the Crown and suitable to provincial conditions, leading to autonomy and equality like the self-governing Colonies within the Dual Empire" (*India*, London, 1915), was mooted by him as President of the Provincial Conference in Poona. Mr. Baptista's Home Rule League was established by Mrs. Besant with her mystic personality eloquence, literary ability, and the dramatic entry of a woman in the romance of politics. The Home Rule League specialised in the main object and policy of the Congress—"self-government on Colonial lines." The Congress continued to demand self-government, but its proceedings were so crowded with detail that the volume of work was insignificant, compared with that on side-issues. Perhaps, it was naturally felt that mere re-iteration of the resolutions of the previous sittings were quite sufficient to keep the movement going and no special application of the ideal to the year's happenings was necessary.

AN UNEXPECTED ADVANTAGE.

The result was, gradually the questions of Colonial Home Rule and nationalism as a part of federalism became hackneyed and were treated by the powers-that-be as a matter of course—pious fossils in a Tower of Silence. The split of 1907 brought the National Radicals (as I prefer to call them, to avoid the term, "Extremist," or the more absurd one of "extreme extremist,") to the front and with them also their ideals. The Home Rule movement finally relegated the details of government-routine and public policy to the back-ground. It is, therefore, an unexpected advantage which India possesses in having two kinds of organisations, (1), the National Congress and Federation, on the one hand, and (2), the Provincial Association on the other. Now, it is absolutely necessary for the latter to restrict their activities to the porvincial problems, general and special, and leave the questions of a national, imperial and international character in their general and special aspects, to the former. But, then there will still be a necessity for parties *within* the Councils and the Assembly, for supporting or opposing measures, as constitutional legislators, and for this purpose, the division into "moderates" and "extremists" will be as useless and illogical as division of the National leaders into "officials" and "non-officials" The conditions under which the words, moderate, and extremist, were applied to parties are non-existent now and these words are out-of-place. If that is admitted, as indeed it is, then clearly it is irrelevant to talk of their respective programmes of "co-operation" and "constitutional opposition" as being suited to the new circumstances, as though a mere change in words, suits them for the new conditions. Apart from the fact that one of the Leading Journals of the National Liberals has said that the cause which divided the two, at the time of the special Congress has disappeared, while the unanimity of the moderates and the Congress on the Punjab Disorders unites them, but for the pride of certain "dehards," the National Liberals would have known what to do—laugh or cry—when the "Englishman," for instance is so very uncharitable Thus, the difference which makes for distingu shing parties is not in words but in their natural affinities a policy. What is wante is that parties require a distinct and specific programme,—even for the non-official or unofficial bodies.

How much greater is the necessity in the case of official and formal institutions like the Assembly and the Councils? The present parties are suitable for conducting business *outside* the Assembly, but within a year parties will rise which will have for their distinguishing character difference of opinion and policy on the proceedings within the Assembly—on matters of everyday routine It is, therefore, the duty—paramount duty—of the leaders to so direct the course of their formation, as to keep the unofficial distinction into "moderates" and "extremist" out of the Councils and the Assembly, and form organisations which will support or constitutionally oppose the Government's programme for the year and the routine work in detail. In this way the Congress and the Federation which may grow or may not, but in any case, if it does, will have their burden lightened and will be able to strengthen the force of their activities as unofficial organisations of the Nationalists. It is quite likely that attacks of the Anglo-Indian Press on the moderates on the Punjab attitude and slow but sure realisation of what their own President for the year says, viz., (1), absence of relaxation of the Central Government in British India's (2), denial of even partial responsibility in the provinces, (3) extraordinary reservation of emergency powers for Governors, will lead to their Federation being merged into the Congres. It may happen too that the projection of the public spirit into the States, as evinced by the "Dominion Congress" movement in Mysore and Indore, will lead to a wider outlook and a common bond between the National Liberal Federation, as it actually does, and the Congress may become the single federal body of the various institutions of British India, and the National Federation that of the Native States and British India both together, thus transplanting their minor differences in the Assembly and the Councils We shall have then something like the following grouping in India;

(I), the Congress—Home Rule in British India;

(II), the Federation—progress of the Indian States and their people along with British India.

(III), the Assembly and the Councils—official routine in their respective capacities of Central and Local Legislatures of Britis hIndia.

(IV), the Non-official Bodies will find that that their activities will be restricted to the unofficial view as regards the application of general principles to local affairs.

I am, it is needless to state, not concerned with the fundamental question of the theory of Party Government and the *pros* and *cons* of its utility. I am simply looking at facts as they are and as they appear to me to move in that direction. From this point of view (for the present) I my safely say—what others have actually determined to do—that the classification into National Radicals and National Liberals will be transferred to the Assemblies and the Councils in each session, and there will be such a struggle between Liberal ministers and the Radical opposition, that dead-locks will be frequent. This will naturally result in our losing the opportunity of making the best of a bad job, as the Congress puts it, there will be confusion. It is from this that one infers the absolute urgency of forming special parties for working within the Assembly and the Council, on the basis of the programme of the local government for the time being, and relieve the Congress and the Federation of the routine and detail which so largely occupies their time. In this way the Assembly will find official parties within and the non-official parties without. It is, however, necessary that political makers of the country's fortune should guide the process.—Yours, etc.

R. N. P. GUFLE,

INDIAN RURAL EDUCATION

AN AMERICAN'S MESSAGE.

(From a Correspondent,)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

Mr. C. V. Swaminatha Iyer, Editor the "Vivekachintamani" and Hon. Secretary, Social Service Branch of the Ananda Mission "Lalitalaya" Madras has received the following letter from Mr. R. P. Clayton, Commissioner of Education, U. S. A., on the subject of Indian Rural Education:—

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education.

Washington, November 28th, 1919.

Dear Sir,

I wish to thank you for your letter of October 9th and your Memorandum on the Reform of Rural Education in India. I am not sufficiently familiar with the rural schools of India to enable me to say how effective they are or how much they stand in need of Reform. But I fully agree with you that the basis of all right education must be the awakening of the the spiritual life of the children, and with your statement as to the importance of recognising fully the child's threefold nature; as a child of Nature, a child of Man, and a child of God, and that we approach God through a systematic knowledge of nature, "The garments of God we see him by."

You cannot easily over-emphasise the importance of Nature-Study in the rural schools. Throughout, the rural child becomes acquainted with his immediate environment and intelligent in regard to the life he lives, the place in which he lives, and the work which he does and must do. It also strengthens the feeling of his kinship with nature and nature's God gives him power of observation, imagination, reasoning and self-control, and he acquires a knowledge of which there is practical every-day use. In the new era on which the world is now entering, everything will depend on the right education of all the people, and I wish for you in India all success in the development of a system of education that will insure the fullest and best training and culture for all the children of all the people.

Yours sincerely

(Sd.) R. P. CLAYTON.

Commissioner of Education.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State railways from the 1st April, 1919, to 3rd January 1920, are more by Rs. 63,18,505 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1919-19.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the above Society was held on Tuesday, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presiding. In the course of the report of last year's work it was stated:—

During the year under report, 5,831 prosecutions were instituted and convictions were obtained in all the cases except four. Only in two cases the accused were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, one of six weeks and the other of 14 days. The usual statistics covering the period under report will be found in Appendix B.

During the year 1918 there were 1,028 cases dealt with. Of these 1,021 cases related to using unfit animals for work, seven cases of ill-treatment of horses, as, cruelly whipping and thrashing with the handle of the whip or starvation.

In one case the owner was charged for starving his horse to death. The offender was convicted and sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Honorary Magistrates presiding at the Mazagon Police Court.

Out of all these cases there was only one acquittal.

In their patrol by night the Society's Agents brought to book during the year 435 persons for using unfit horses.

There were 4,714 prosecutions against the owners and drivers of bullocks for ill-treating and using unfit animals. Eleven persons were prosecuted for using the animals in mortar and oil mills with great cruelty.

The Society's attention was drawn to the gross cruelty perpetrated on six pigs by its owner by allowing them to remain on the platform of the G. I. P. Railway, Byculla Station, for over 18 hours without food and water. The consignee, although informed of their arrival, did not take charge of them. In consequence of this callous neglect all the six pigs died. The owner of these animals was prosecuted and was fined Rs. 50 by the Honorary Magistrates at Mazagon. Our best thanks are due to the Station Master, Mr. Knox, and to other officials in helping us in prosecuting the offender.

During the year under report there were 25 Agents employed by the Society. This is the only agency through which the Society is able to prosecute offenders. These Agents are all retired military pensioners and are appointed Extra Police Constables under Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act XI of 1890, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The number of Veterinary Inspectors employed by the Society up to last year was four. They were all qualified men holding the G.B.V.C. diploma. Their business was to attend the various Honorary Magistrates' Courts in the morning to give expert advice in cruelty and kindred cases brought up for trial and to treat animals at the dispensaries established in connection with the Courts as set out in the following paragraph.

They are full-time officers devoting their whole time and energy to the Society's work, and are consequently debarred from all private practice and keeping any dispensary or forge on their account. In the morning they attend the Magistrates' Courts and during the day they move about in the different parts of the City to detect cases of cruelty.

In the four dispensaries maintained by the Society in Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaon, Mazagon, Dadar and Fort 8,143 animals were treated free of charge by our Veterinary Inspectors. Of those 4,680 cases were brought by the Police and 3,463 cases by the Agents of the Society.

WORK DONE AT BANDRA.

In this section prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in 53 cases. Of these seven were merely warned and discharged by the Magistrate. Fines of varying amounts being imposed in the case of the rest.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income of the Society during the year was Rs. 21,244-8-2, while the expenditure was Rs. 23,531-6-0.

The number of animals remanded by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates as well as those brought voluntarily for treatment at the Hospital during the period under report was 3,912. Out of this number 3,373 were treated as in-patients and 539 as out-patients.

The cotton merchants of Bombay and the Grain Merchants' Association contributed Rs. 29,668-14-7 and Rs. 3,903-11-0 respectively. The income of the hospital was Rs. 73,100-11-10 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 93,559-6-3, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 20,458-10-5.

BRITISH GARRISON IN INDIA.

DEMOBILISATION PRACTICALLY OVER

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The s. s. Melita sailed from Bombay on 2nd January carrying 647 British Officers and other ranks to England. This brings the demobilisation of the British Garrison in India practically to a close. The only remaining personnel to be despatched are those remaining in hospital and those who have agreed to defer their demobilisation or extend their services up to the 30th April 1920. 4227 temporary Indian service officers have now been released which excluding those who have agreed to defer their demobilisation of Indian officers and ther ranks has been opened to a limited extent and establishments are being reduced as circumstances permit.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring before your notice a section of the "Town planning Ordinance 1919" passed by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate, which Ordinance is on its way to the Downing Street for confirmation by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Section 12 of the aforesaid ordinance reads.

(1) Any person whose property is Injuriously affected by the making of a Town Planning Scheme (the object of which scheme is to secure proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience) shall, if he makes a claim for the purpose within the time (if any) limited by the scheme, not being less than three months after the date when notice of the approval of the scheme is published in the manner prescribed by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, be entitled to obtain compensation in respect thereof from the responsible authority.

Provided that no compensation shall be paid under this section unless the scheme has sufficiently carried into effect to affect INJURIOUSLY the property and unless the claimant or his predecessor in title the lodge a claim as aforesaid...

(2) A person shall not be entitled to obtain compensation under this section on account of any building erected on, or contract made, or other thing done, with respect to, land included in a scheme, after the time at which the application for authority to prepare the scheme was made, or in the case of no application having been made after the date of the order of the Governor-in-Council to the authority to prepare a scheme, or after such other time as the Governor-in-Council may fix for the purpose, Provided that this provision shall not apply as respects any work done before the date of the approved of the scheme for the purpose of finishing a building begun or of carrying out a contract entered into before the application or order to prepare a scheme was made and provided further that if after six months from the date of the approval of the scheme nothing has been done by the responsible authority to carry the scheme into effect this provision shall not apply.

(3) Where, by the makinge of any Town Planning Scheme, any property is increased in value, the responsible authority, if they make a claim for the purpose within the time (if any) limited by the scheme (not being less than three months after the date when notice of the approval of the scheme is first published in the manner prescribed by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, shall be entitled to recover from any person whose property is so increased in value one half of the amount of that increase.

Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) hereof, any amount or balance due to the responsible authority from a person whose property is increased in value, after giving credit for a sum due by the responsible authority to such person under the provisions of this section, shall be divided into ten equal portions, and one of such portions shall be payable to the responsible authority by the person owning such land in each of the ten years succeeding that in which the amount is determind. The unpaid balance of such amount from time to time remaining, including any portion which may fall into arrears, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

(4) Any question as to whether any property is Injuriously affected or increased in value within the meanin of this section, and as to the amount and manner of payment (whether by instalments or otherwise) of the sum which is to be paid as compensation under this sction or which the responsible authority are entitled to recner from a person whose property is increased in value shall be determined by the arbitrations of a Single arbitrator appointed by the Governor-in-Council unless the parties agree on some other method of determination."

"For the purpose of this ordinance the Governor may appoint authority."

Now the authorities thus appointed will be Europeans only who have been antogonists and it is only true that they will try and pull the Indian leg. The Indian have in that country acquire much land in the Townships, which land by applying this ordinance, I have reasons to believe, will be, so to say, snatched away from our brethern's hands. The Europeans have a desire to take away land from Indians which they have occupied and which they have possessed for a considerable time in the Indian Bazaars, and the Executive will have their desire fulfilled by this Ordinance!! This is the greatest political move against the Indains and if nothing will be done by Indians to safeguard their interests against the application of this Ordinance their fali is decided! The findings of the Economic Commission will be taken into consideration for application hereof.

Indians claim their right of British citizenship and ask the Government to repeat the ordinance which has given power to Governor-in-Council to vote the land transfers but their opponents are not silent They do much more than speaking and this Ordinance is one of the examples.

Yours, etc.,

D. B. DESAI.

26, Ghashiram's Pole,
Khadia Ahmedabad.

Mahadev Ramchander Gaikwad, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. B. Walwakar and Coy.' Poona bucket-shop keepers, who was charged with cheating his master in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,489, which he said he had paid to some person unknown to him who had invested Rs. 90 on horse Royal Band, which won the first race on 13th September last was sentenced by Mr. A. F. Dalal, City Magistrate, to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 with three months' further imprisonment in default of payment.



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SANITATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NEED FOR ORGANISING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay on the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1918, is published:—

The Sanitary Commissioner's report for the year 1918 presents the usual record of useful work carried out by his department. For practically the whole year the department was administered by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, I.M.S., This officer has now been promoted to a higher position under the Government of India and the Governor in Council takes the opportunity to express deep appreciation of his invaluable services during the whole period of his connection with the sanitary department of the Government of Bombay. It is unfortunate that the last year of his term of office should have been marked by one of the worst famines within the memory of man and by the most terrible epidemic that has ever visited this presidency.

There was a further fall in the number of births recorded during the year, the figures for 1918 being lower than in any year of the past decade. In recent years it has been the practice to lay the declining birth-rate at the door of faulty registration, but while it is practically certain that a defective system is responsible for large number of births not being recorded, particularly in sparsely populated rural areas and badly staffed urban areas, it can hardly be contended that this would account for a steady decline in the annual returns. It would seem that economic causes must be at work and the Sanitary Commissioner should undertake inquiries in selected areas for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a continuous fall and, if so, what cause can be assigned to it.

The registered mortality was the highest on record, exceeding that of the previous year by nearly one million deaths. The death-rate was almost three times that of the decennial mean. For this appalling result famine was to some small extent a contributing factor, but the main cause was the influenza epidemic, which swept the length and breadth of the presidency and claimed well over a million victims in its passage. No less than thirty-five rural circles recorded a death-rate of between 90 and 100 per mille whilst in six urban registration areas the death-rate actually exceeded 100 per mille.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

It is a remarkable fact that the influenza was more severe upon men and women in the prime of life than upon the very young and the aged. This explains why the figures of infantile mortality did not increase to the same extent as those of the total mortality. Large numbers of children were however carried off by the epidemic and it is not possible to draw any useful comparison between the figures of infantile mortality in the year under review and in previous years. The work of combating the terrible infantile mortality in the City of Bombay has made material progress during recent years but the yearly figures show how much remains to be done. There is an urgent need of more voluntary workers to carry out the objects of the Bombay Sanitary Association and the Lady Willingdon Scheme. Infant welfare work is now attracting considerable public attention and it is impossible to over-emphasise its importance to the future generation. It is work that lies within the reach of all who have the will to assist.

In spite of the failure of the monsoon the cholera incidence was less than half that of each of the two preceding years. This disease presented no unusual features. The Governor in Council is of opinion that now that simple precautionary measures exist and are readily accessible to all, greater recourse should be had to them. He therefore endorses the suggestion made by Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy that all minor village officials should receive instruction in the process of treating a well with potassium permanganate or chlorine fluid and requests that officer to submit definite proposals for providing a practical course of instruction. Equally important is the protection of the great pilgrim routes, which have always been the chief avenues of infection. Steady progress is being made in the preparation of schemes for supplying towns along the line of pilgrimage with a more efficient and sanitary water-supply and Government are prepared to devote substantial sums towards the general improvement of the chief pilgrim centre of the presidency.

There was no important variation in the dysentery and diarrhoea statistics compared with previous years. The enormous rise in the fevers mortality was due to the influenza epidemic already referred to. Anti-malaria operations were continued throughout the year but presented no unusual features. Small-pox was more active than in the preceding four years.

PLAGUE.

Plague ran its usual course but claimed less than half the number of victims of the previous year. The steady growth of this disease in the Gujarat country, where its incidence had, until recently, been comparatively light, is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the substitution of productive crops, such as cotton, for grain crops and the consequent importation of grain in large quantities from infected areas. This theory, for the truth of which there appears to be good foundation, emphasises the vital importance of striking direct at the source of the disease, namely, the rat. It is now an accepted fact that plague is spread almost entirely by the rat and that the lines of infection are the grain routes. Successful rat-killing experiments have been carried out in Poona and Satara and further light has been thrown on the problem by the investigations hitherto conducted by the Indian Research Fund Association at Poona. The Association has recently decided to discontinue these operations, but the work will be continued for another year at least by the Government of Bombay simultaneously with a field experiment on a very much larger scale than has been attempted before in the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar.

As indicated above, the outstanding feature of the year was the influenza scourge with its appalling toll of life. It is not necessary to dwell in this resolution on the history of the epidemic, of which a short account is given in the Sanitary Commissioner's report. Its origin is still veiled in mystery and no specific against it has yet been discovered. The suddenness of its arrival and the rapidity of its spread made organised resistence a work of almost superhuman strength. But the response to the appeal for volunteers was nevertheless remarkable. Not only were all available local services called upon to co-operate with the heavily overworked medical practitioners, but purely private volunteer organisations sprang into existence and rendered the most valuable assistance. The Governor in Council is pleased to acknowledge the splendid work done, amongst others, by the Salvation Army, the Gujarat Sabha of Ahmedabad and the Citizens' Influenza Committee in Hyderabad.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

One of the main lessons taught by this epidemic is the imperative need that exists for the organization of a public health service. It is not of course to be expected that such a service, however efficient, would be able to cope single-handed against epidemic of such magnitude as the last, but the establishment of a strong public health staff in every district and large town of the presidency would not only provide the best agency for taking precautionary measures against similar outbreaks but would also form the nucleus for organised effort against the attack of future epidemics. His Excellency the Governor in Council views with grave concern the complacent indifference with which the sanitation is so often regarded in this presidency. In a few more enlightened areas health and sanitary associations have been created and done valuable work, among which may be mentioned the Karachi Health Association and the Broach Sanitary Association. But very few towns have taken the necessary steps to appoint an efficient public health staff of their own. Six towns alone, outside Bombay, possess health officers and only 23 Sanitary Inspectors. Government are aware that the dearth of qualified men owing to the war is partially responsible for the deficiency, but an equally powerful cause appears to be the unsatisfactory nature of municipal service both as regards pay and prospects. This question is now engaging the attention of Government and it is hoped to fix a rate of pay that will attract a larger number of candidates, but it is also felt that the popularity of municipal and local board service is a matter which local bodies alone can ensure. Suggestions for the creation of a local body service with a cadre of 7 its own have been made from time to time and Government will be glad to co-operate with the various municipalities and local boards concerned if a general desire is expressed to see such a service established on sound and businesslike lines.

The health administration of the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden continued to be carried on with efficiency. As in the previous year, only two pilgrim vessels sailed from Bombay and none from Karachi.

POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been writing and receiving many letters and this has led me to observe that since the outbreak of war and even upto now the postal service is not what it was before. I find that letters are not carried and delivered with the promptness, despatch and celerity of old. I have noticed the fall. I am writing this to elicit opinion on the subjects that if other correspondents agree with me, the postal authorities may be forced to look into the working of the Department and see their way to improve the service. Another thing that strikes me as worth noticing is that whereas letters to Great Britain, weighing an ounce, are carried for an anna and a half, Indian letters not over 2½ tolas cost each an anna. What I find is that the difference as to cost between Great Britain and Inland letters is exceedingly small, whereas the distance is very much greater. I should be glad if your other correspondents express their views on this subject also. I think the scale should be revised.—Yours, etc.

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18th Jan.

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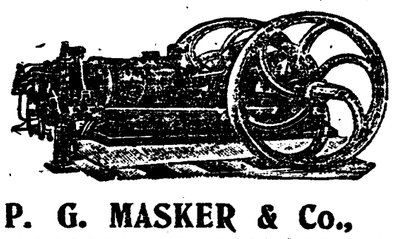


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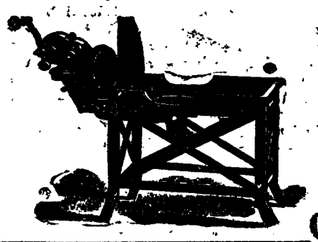
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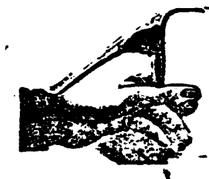
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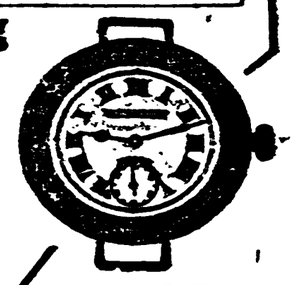
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